THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7311.—Vol. XLVIII. *WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.* *Price One Penny*

CHAMBERLAIN AND CRISPI.

When Mr. Chamberlain was appointed Fishery Commissioner last October we said :—

The wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl were sages and philosophers compared with the wise men of Downing-street who are sending Mr. Chamberlain on an errand predestined to utter failure. For Mr. Chamberlain will not succeed, and cannot succeed, and we shall have much to be thankful for if we receive him back home again before he makes the difficulty which he has undertaken to settle far more serious than it is to-day.

From time to time during the negotiations there was a cry of triumph raised by the admirers of the right hon. negotiator, accompanied by that laughter which is as the crackling of thorns under the pot, as our critics recalled our positive anticipations of failure and chuckled over the laurels of Mr. Chamberlain. They laugh best who laugh last, and the vote of the Senate yesterday ends the controversy. The Senate, "by a strict party vote"—30 Republicans against 27 Democrats—has refused to ratify the treaty, a course which we pointed out on the 28th of October, 1887, it was perfectly certain to adopt —no matter what the terms of the treaty might be. This was "the factor on the other side," which, as was in vain pointed out to the Government, "rendered Mr. Chamberlain's success altogether out of the question," and now that our warnings have been so signally justified by the event we confess to a mild wonder as to how any human being could have ever imagined for a moment that it would be otherwise.

Instead of being disconcerted by the action of the Senate, we are thankful that, on the whole, Mr. Chamberlain's Mission has not made the difficulty more serious than it was before he took it in hand. We see that Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, talked about the rejection of the treaty as "a challenge to war." That is buncombe. We know sufficient in this country about the exigencies of party government, especially on the eve of a general election, to regard the vote of the Senate in no other light than that of a natural, and probably necessary, mode of putting a spoke in the wheel of the Executive. Instead of "putting the country into a "category where war was one of the dismal prospects of the near "future," the vote of the Senate simply relegates the whole question to an amicable settlement after the Presidential election. If, as Mr. Morgan says, the refusal to ratify the treaty "places the people of "the United States in rough and immediate contact with the "most dangerous question that can possibly be stated," that is a very strong reason for refusing to talk nonsense about challenges to war, impending hostilities, and all the rest of the high falutin' rhodomontade of Senator Morgan. We regret that a troublesome little controversy is still left open, but as for war—neither the Americans nor the British are lunatics, and the world is not going to be plunged into a bath of blood merely because of a difference of opinion about a kettle of fish. It was a mistake to have attempted to negotiate on the eve of the Presidential election; and it was another mistake to send out Mr. Chamberlain as Fisheries Commissioner. But it is no use crying over spilt milk. We shall begin again after the election is over, and in the meantime we shall both of us do well to cultivate a certain indiarubber-like forbearance and a cool temper.

If we want an example of how not to do it, and an illustration of the dangers which may threaten the peace of great States on account of differences about infinitesimal trifles, we have only to turn to Signor Crispi's despatch about the capitulations about Massowah. There is really no excuse for the offensive tone of the Italian Minister. The Italians are in possession of Massowah. They are doing as they please there. They can therefore afford to be courteous in their controversial diplomacy. Granting that M. Goblet gave a very sharp turn to some of his phrases, and that his Note was full of smart thrusts, still, M. Goblet may be excused. He is outside. All that he can do is to fire off despatches. With the Italians it is different. They are *beati possidentes*. It is undignified and unworthy of a State in such a position to snap and snarl at its critics in the fashion in which Signor Crispi seems to have done in his last Note. We say "seems to have done," for we have not yet its full text, and must rely for the present upon the summaries sent by those who have seen it. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, for instance says :—

The full text of Signor Crispi's Note of August the 13th, which has been published here this evening, shows this remarkable document to be even more biting and irritating in tone than the telegraphic summary led people at first to imagine. The German papers were quite right in describing the Italian Note as resembling a memorandum sent out on the eve of a declaration of war, and so much at least may be safely said that France has hardly ever before received such a Note without answering it by an order of mobilization. That this is not the case now, and that Italy should venture to use language like that in the Note, not only against the French functionary whom Signor Crispi calls a petty clerk, but distinctly and outspokenly against the French Government of the day, affords more striking evidence of the power of the Triple Alliance than anything that has hitherto occurred.

Now if this account of the Note be correct, then the supposed guarantee involved in the so-called alliance of the Central European Powers is revealed once more as a distinct menace to the peace of the Continent. A "League of Peace" which encourages Austria to fill her frontier provinces with soldiers and the neighbouring principalities with her intrigues, and which leads Signor Crispi to use "biting and irritating" language in a despatch about such a trumpery triviality as the capitulations in Massowah would be more rightly named a League of War.

It is an aggravation of the mischief that immediately after firing off this provocative despatch Signor Crispi should have gone to Friedrichsruhe to meet Prince Bismarck, and should have been received by the German Chancellor with an effusive welcome. We do not believe for a moment that Prince Bismarck wants to thrust Italy into a war with France. But we shall probably be doing the Chancellor no injustice if we believe that he rubs his hands with satisfaction when he sees how much bad blood is being stirred up between France and Italy. The great statesman, sitting like a witch at the seething caldron of European animosities, does not intend to let the pot boil over, but takes good care to keep it boiling. This suits Germany, but the Italians and the French may find out, and the Russians and the English are fast finding out, that their animosities, however convenient to Germany, are productive of nothing but evil to themselves.

FREE MARRIAGE v. THE MARRIAGE BOND.

An Interview with Mrs. Mona Caird.

Two hours' run by the South Western across Southern England, beautiful even in the "winter painted green" of this cruel August, brought me to the Hampshire wayside station where Mr. Caird's carriage was waiting to take me to his pleasant country seat. The late-won hay was out of the fields at last, the corn was changing from green to gold even under this wan and sombre sunlight, but the liveried coachman was full of lamentation over the inclemency of the unseasonable weather. For two miles we drove along the leafy high road that leads to Winchester, and then, abruptly turning up a short avenue, we drew up before the house where Mrs. Mona Caird elaborated her impeachment of the conventional marriage which has filled the *Daily Telegraph* for a fortnight with three columns of correspondence per day, and, still more marvellous, has sold out the whole edition of the *Westminster Review*, an occurrence without a precedent in the history of that somewhat solemn and strenuous monthly. It is a pleasant Hampshire home, with white walls and low roof, and many windows looking out, over a tennis-ground bordered by great trees, far over an undulating landscape, rich with the luxuriant verdure of our southern counties in a rainy summer. The mistress of the fair domain welcomed me in the hall, and, sitting down at once to lunch, the controversy began. Mrs. Caird is a young lady happily married to the son of Sir James Caird: she, with her husband and one son, is living a conventionally respectable life in the midst of all the fashionable proprieties of the aristocratic neighbourhood within a few miles of a cathedral city. The charm of her enthusiasm and courage is in no way impaired by any of that indifference to costume and personal appearance cultivated by many advanced ladies. Mrs. Caird is pleasant to look upon, and until she speaks she might pass for a mere society lady with the best of them. Nor would any one suspect that this bright and lively figure in sage green was capable of seriously proposing to revolutionize the ancient and holy estate of matrimony. But when Mrs. Caird begins to talk then you perceive

that she is by no means a mere society lady, but an eager, impatient idealist, in flaming revolt against the wrongs, the abuses, and the horrors which exist around us. After a long talk the deepest impression left on my mind was that her attitude was largely due to her intense realization of the grim atrocity of the sufferings of a wife compelled to concede the rights of a husband to one who had ceased to be an object of affection. To her eager and sympathetic nature such a position seems the supreme abomination, and the halo that is cast by religion and convention over this lifelong sacrifice of all that is deepest and most sacred in womanhood excites in her a shuddering horror. Can there be anything more horrible than enforced cohabitation? she asks, and she answers her own question in the negative. That seems to be her starting-point, which is to her what the sale of indulgences was to Luther at the dawn of the Reformation. "This at least cannot be right. Ecclesiastical and religious and social sanctions, which hallow this supreme degradation of womanhood, condemn themselves by the consecration which they bestow upon infamy," and Mrs. Caird, her soul blazing up in passionate revolt, has no option but to protest against this crying crime. Nor is she only impelled thereto by the repulsion created by the painful consciousness of this matrimonial suffering. She is attracted onward at the same time by the faith in progress that is supplied by the doctrine of evolution, and by her enthusiastic allegiance to the ideal which, like the fiery, cloudy pillar, leads humanity onward to the promised land. But enough of introduction. Here are a few imperfect notes of the talk that went on under the shady trees that August afternoon :—

"I must protest," said Mrs. Caird, "against being judged, not by what I have written, but what the *Daily Telegraph* has written about what I have written. Especially do I object to its being supposed that I have advocated free love, a phrase which is usually held to be synonymous with the promiscuity which is the note of barbarism."

"Then what you advocate is——"

"Is not so-called free love, but free marriage. The marriage bond as at present construed and enforced seems to me so often to sin against the central principles of marriage that it is necessary to revise the contract."

"So that is why you would marry by the month?"

"What a calumny! I am as much in favour of lifelong marriage as any one. It is the highest form of monogamy, and monogamy is the highest form of the union of the sexes that civilization has brought about. But the lifelong marriage which I advocate should be the marriage which is free, and not enforced, the union of two who remain one because they are one, instead of being two discordant natures bound together in the same terms and with much the same result as if you chained together a cat and a dog."

"Then would you have marriage dissoluble by consent?—of either or of both?"

"My ideal of marriage is that it should be a free contract, entered into freely by persons who are of full age and intelligence to understand its meaning and its responsibilities; and that this contract should specify the grounds on which either party might have it annulled."

"That is to say, you would substitute leasehold marriage for the marriage sacrament. You would take a wife or a husband as you take a house, for a term of years or for life, with clauses in the covenant stipulating that it shall become null and void under this, that, or the other condition?"

"I have no objection to any one who prefers the sacramental idea of marriage adhering to it as much as he pleases. But for those who do not take that view of marriage, for those who have lost their faith in the supernatural, and base their institutions upon natural and scientific data, what you nickname leasehold marriage seems to me desirable."

"You would prefer that every couple should make their own Divorce Act?"

"Practically so."

"But what about the children?"

"Oh, that could be arranged. There is a great superstition as to the importance of the identical father and the identical mother taking care of their own children. Many mothers are of all women the most incompetent for bringing up their offspring. The great thing is that one woman should mother the children; but whether this woman should be the natural mother or not, is a matter on which there is more dogmatism than the facts justify."

"What a reckless little rebel you are! I think you will find that there is a great deal more in the old conventions of matrimony than you are inclined to believe."

"But is there to be no change, no improvement? Are you in the name of the old conventions to impose an absolute veto upon every suggestion to make married life more ideal than the dismal and often tragic thing which it is at present?"

"By no means. Do everything you can to elevate the ideal of true marriage; inculcate as you do the importance of greater intimacy between the sexes and the improved education of women: but I think you will do wisely not to prejudice these great causes by striking at the lifelong marriage especially for the sake of women."

"Why for the sake of women?"

"Simply because the interdict on the dissolution of marriage which is imposed by religion and by society is the great compensation to the woman for many disadvantages which are imposed upon her by ordinary marriage. It is the barrier imposed on the man to prevent him getting rid of his wife as soon as the attraction of youth has passed. On your principle there would be a danger of filling the world with discarded women of forty and upwards, who would be sent adrift in order to make room for younger and more attractive partners."

"No doubt that would be a danger, but, on the other hand, do you think it is better that a couple should continue to live together when they have ceased to love merely because they are compelled by law or social interdict?"

"I think you forget the educational influence of law. Granted that lifelong union is the highest form, does society not do well to enforce its importance by making those who depart from it more or less infamous? The gist of your idea, so far as I understand it, is that it should no longer be disreputable, but quite natural and customary for ill-mated couples to separate.

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done!

The door you would open towards divorce would lead many couples to avail themselves of it who on the whole manage to get on very well at present. Do you not seem to ignore the importance of permanence in all human relations in your patronage of the nomadic principle against which Mr. Carlyle inveighed so bitterly?"

"Yes, and Mr. Carlyle was logical. In his passion for permanency he became the eulogist of slavery, with which no doubt the subjection of women under the present law is thoroughly consistent. Both are alike relics of barbarism. The wife is at present regarded as much the property of her husband as in the days when he captured her by main force, and carried her off to his cave in the hills."

"But you forget that marriage, after all, is a voluntary contract."

"A voluntary contract indeed! the essence of which is sedulously concealed from the woman, whose whole training, educational and social, is directed to keeping her in absolute ignorance of the dominant factors in the contract which she is supposed to enter into with intelligence. Marriage is the only contract which is irrevocable; and yet this contract of all others is that which one party is allowed to enter into without any antecedent knowledge of the conditions to which she has to submit. It is also entered into at a time when the mind is least capable of forming a mature and unbiassed opinion; for when young people are in love the derangement of the understanding often corresponds to the intensity of their emotion. Women are educated to regard emotion as the chief end in life. The one faculty which of all other least needs cultivation is cultivated to excess, with such results as we see."

"Well, you may be able to do what you please with childless marriages; but when there are children your schemes will go to pieces."

"I think that a woman ought to have absolute right to decide whether she will have any children or not, and how many children she will have. That is a matter which concerns her. But, after all, it is all a question of degree. The difficulty about the children is not held to be sufficient to refuse divorce; and the only question is whether or not you are in favour of extending the present divorce law. I presume you are entirely in favour of making unfaithfulness on the part of the man as good a reason for divorce on the plea of the woman as *vice versâ*."

"Certainly."

"Then the interest of the children is not held to be so paramount as to refuse to an injured wife or an injured husband the right of severing themselves from the partner who has been unfaithful to his or her marriage vows. Why should you regard it as absolutely fatal to the dissolution of marriage for any other reason?"

"I admit the cogency of your argument; but divorce in any case is a choice of evils; and that you are compelled to admit it in some flagrant cases is no reason why you should have divorce made easy, or marriage dissoluble by consent. The responsibility of bringing fresh beings into the world is so enormous that it should not be undertaken by any persons except those who are willing to link themselves together in life-long union. The child should always have its father and its mother; whereas you sacrifice the child's claim to parentage far too easily."

"I think most of your generalizations are based upon data which are misleading; inasmuch as you can never infer justly what will happen when a new social relation has been legalized, from the occurrences which took place when the relation was placed under a ban."

After the conclusion of a long talk, Mrs. Caird summed up her ideas as follows, which for the present may be regarded as her last word on the subject:—

In my opinion, society commits a crime every time it celebrates a marriage. Through obedience to its conventions, the pair are now entering upon their union without having had an opportunity of judging whether they are really suited for such an indissoluble companionship. They have to meet under conditions which make almost impossible a real knowledge of character, and the love upon which a marriage ought to rest; that which grows not only from the mysterious attraction of one personality for another, but from an indestructible and far-reaching sympathy. Instead of a chance of founding their marriage upon such sentiments, they are married blindfold into the "sacred union" and then left mercilessly to their fate. Well for them if they know how to rise above the spirit of the institution which binds them! If either or both fail in this, suffering—often agonizing suffering, is the result. But they must hold their tongues and "smile finely" (to use a friend's delightful expression). Society must not be ruffled and made disorderly by their misery. She safely commits her crime, and secures herself from the inevitable punishment by throwing it all on to the shoulders of those whom she has so cruelly wronged. With masterly treachery, she takes care to enlist the will and conscience of her victims for her own side, to impress upon them that their honour is concerned in the success of the crime, and that it is their duty to hold eternally to the contract into which they have been tricked.

But I do not fail to see that "free marriage" is not possible until the proposed contracts can be free in *fact* as well as in *name*; that is, until women are no longer necessarily dependent on men for their daily bread. To make contracts free at the present moment would be practically to allow the man to dictate his own terms. But because my proposal is not immediately practicable it does not follow that it will always be so. What is immediately practicable is obviously not an important step in advance. I may add that the contracts I propose (besides having certain limitations to prevent frivolous reasons for divorce) ought at any rate at the first introduction to be enforced by the State and by public opinion as stringently as possible.

THE MINISTERS' HOLIDAYS.

North and South and East and West,
The Ministers have hurried,
For with all the moil of a Session's toil
They're weary and worn and worried.

Salisbury's gone to Royat,
To cool his envenom'd tongue;
Perchance in the paths of those healthful baths
He'll forget all the taunts he has flung.

Smith has gone to Aix-les-Bains
To his old friend Walter's pain,
But he's got to remember the sixth of November,
When Parliament meets again.

Balfour lies in a Highland kilt
Curling his legs with glee,

And he thinks of Barr as he smells the tar
On the shores of the Northern sea.

Matthews has gone to Clydagh Lodge
To learn the Irish jig;
He wishes that he ne'er had been an M.P.
But had stuck to his gown and wig.

Halsbury's gone to Ilfracombe,
Where the western breezes blow,

Like an Old Bailey barrister out for a treat
As he swaggers to and fro.

Goschen has mounted his pleasure horse
In Switzerland to roam,
Far from the sound of the wheels that go round,
And worry his brain at home.

Ritchie has gone to the South coast,
Where the wily winkle lurks.
He has done his best, he has earned his rest,
For he's slaughtered the Board of Works.

Lord Cross's spirits have run low,
So he's gone to Eccle Riggs,
To ease his pate from the cares of State,
Amongst his cattle and pigs.

And all the rest are scattered and gone,
But how, and when, and where,
Perhaps one day the papers will say,
But we neither know nor care.

F. C. G.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We read the Blue-book about the High Commissionership of South Africa with regret, but without surprise. That the Colonial Secretary is "not prepared to recommend the assumption by this country of the great amount of interference in and direct responsibility for the details of extra-colonial affairs" involved in the establishment of an Imperial High Commissionership distinct from the Governorship of the Cape Colony is as characteristic of the Colonial Office as it is unworthy of England. Logically it amounts to abdication, and should be followed immediately by the termination of the High Commissionership. As the matter stands now the name is a misleading misnomer.

General Boulanger is going to put up for election everywhere at the coming General Election in France. Meanwhile he will not stand for any more by-elections, unless there is a vacancy for Paris, when he thinks he will poll two hundred thousand votes. If he does he will be in a position to menace the Republic, but until he shows that he has substantial strength in the capital, he will not be regarded as a serious danger to the peace of Europe. He says that his election expenses are paid by subscriptions of large and small sums, spontaneously sent him by people of all classes of society who are disgusted with the present régime. "Credat Judæus!" Why not publish a subscription list?

M. Alexandre Dumas *fils*, having been appealed to as an authority on the marriage question, sends to the *Daily Telegraph* a letter of futilities. Why get married at all, he says, if you do not want to? "How simple is this." But surely it ought not be necessary to tell so accomplished a student of social phenomena that he is merely evading the question. Many people may wish to get married who nevertheless object to the conditions imposed as essential to the married status. Mrs. Mona Caird, whose latest views on the subject will be found in another column, thinks that these conditions are unnecessarily irksome, and are calculated to defeat the end for which marriage was constituted. She may be wrong, but to say that if you don't want to get married you don't need to, is merely to poke fun at the whole question. If we suppose that one of the conditions of matrimony was that the wife must have her right eye burnt out with a hot iron, even M. Dumas *fils* would admit that his "simple" solution would not end the controversy raised by women who wished to get married, but at the same time objected to what they regarded as unnecessary torture.

How to inoculate against cholera! Prescription of Dr. Gamaleia: Take cholera poison from a human subject, and inject it into a guinea pig. The guinea pig will die. Then take some of the virus passed by the guinea pig and inject it into a pigeon. The pigeon will die. Then take the blood of the poisoned pigeon, and boil it for twenty minutes. With the broth thus obtained vaccinate three times at intervals of two days. The patient will then become proof against the cholera. The immunity is declared to be without danger and without exception. Dr. Gamaleia is coming to Paris to be inoculated at the Pasteur Institute, after which he is going to plunge into cholera centres to demonstrate the efficacy of his method. Dr. Gamaleia is an Odessa doctor, and whatever we may think of his methods, every one must admire his heroism and his faith.

The present German Emperor is well known to be an ardent Wagnerian, and is resolved to carry on the hot patronage of the latest German master commenced by the unfortunate Ludwig of Bavaria. But it is now rumoured that the new Emperor's ardour is almost wholly political. The Empire created by his grandfather is a thing of yesterday, and what is an empire without its "properties" and traditions? The Empire must have among other things its national musician. Wagner is to be claimed as the musical and dramatic creator of the new epoch. What irony of fate and fortune! Wagner the red Republican, yet the bosom friend of the belated kinglet Ludwig of Bavaria! Wagner the bitter Democrat, the revolutionist, the mob orator, who dared not show his face for years in Berlin, and whose music was scorned and hissed, half on political grounds—Wagner is now claimed as the musician of the new Empire, and his name canonized by the latest edition of a military autocrat! Perhaps the lesson at the back of it all is one which the new Emperor himself will have to learn, that genius is the property of neither Empire, nor Republic, nor Monarchy—it is the property of the world, and can lend itself to no private interpretation, however Imperial. It is well for an Emperor to recognize and support the creations of Wagner, but Richard Wagner belongs, after all, to that class of men who confer lustre upon empires, not upon whom empires confer lustre.

"'Professor' Baldwin has proved," writes a correspondent, "that it is possible to descend from the clouds attached to a parachute; a servant girl who jumped from Clifton Suspension Bridge with the intention of committing suicide failed in her object because her petticoats offered sufficient resistance to the wind to break her fall, and she subsided unhurt in the mud. In Piccadilly the other day I was the witness of an accident the results of which seem to carry the theory even further. Two omnibuses collided violently, and an elderly lady who occupied a seat on the roof of one of them was jerked out of her place clean over the rail into the road beneath. I thought the woman must at least have broken her leg, but when she had recovered her scattered senses she got up and walked away, frightened but scatheless. A friendly policeman explained the mystery on the Baldwin principle, viz., that her petticoats had buoyed her up, and broken her fall to such an extent that she alighted in the gutter, as the 'Professor' puts it, 'like a bird.' It is, perhaps, fortunate that the present fashion sets in another direction, or Mr. Baldwin's success might encourage a recrudescence of crinoline. For a lady armed with an expansive crinoline might obviously throw herself out of a third-floor window without serious risk, and if she felt inclined to tempt a watery grave I have little doubt that her fate would be that of Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell's heroine, who

> floated down the river
> Like a water-tight Ophelia,
> For her crinoline sustained her."

The letter which the *Times* publishes so prominently this morning with a view to convicting Mr. Gladstone of "absolute untruth" is in reality a tribute to his general accuracy. Mr. Gladstone said at Hawarden on Monday that King Bomba "did not put his political prisoners into the company of felons." Whereupon the *Times* is much excited because in 1851 Mr. Gladstone himself recorded one instance at any rate in which Bomba did put a political prisoner into the company of felons. How extraordinary must be Mr. Gladstone's reputation for accuracy and memory if he is to be held guilty of deliberate falsehood for not qualifying a general statement by reference to one instance of thirty-seven years ago! As for the political point which the *Times* seems anxious to make, it amounts only to this: that the Unionists are proud of Mr. Balfour because he is only as bad as Bomba, not worse.

Mr. Goschen made a great point at Stockton the other day of his assertion that the Government have left fewer seats uncontested at bye-elections than the Opposition. As a matter of fact, the assertion will only hold good if Ireland be excluded. It is with Ireland that the Government has had most to do, and in Ireland they always avoid putting in an appearance at the polls. But, confining ourselves to England, we hope that Mr. Goschen will make good his brave words by insisting on Merthyr Tydfil being contested. The Government is not afraid, he said, to even contest seats that seem to be desperate. Then Merthyr Tydfil is the place for them.

The unseasonable summer seems likely to give 1888 an unenviable pre-eminence in the matter of Alpine accidents. This morning two more are announced. The Dent du Midi has claimed another victim; while on the Monte Cristallo—the mighty Dolomite that raises its fantastic crags above the Dürrensee—one of the best known guides in the Eastern Alps has been crushed to death. There is nothing specially difficult in the ascent of the Dent du Midi, and one can only account for the repeated accidents by the slipperiness caused by so much late snow. Innerkofer's death is directly due to the same cause. A crevasse was covered with fresh snow. Several parties of tourists had crossed and recrossed it. It began to give way. One of Innerkofer's party had to jump, and fell. The guide tried to save him, but the weight was too great. Experienced Alpinists may give every sort of good advice and suggest every kind of precaution, but the inevitable element of danger in Alpine climbing must always be enhanced by such continuance of bad weather as we have had this year.

Whatever else General Harrison may or may not be, he is at any rate a good Home Ruler. Here is what the Republican candidate for the Presidency said last year on the subject:—

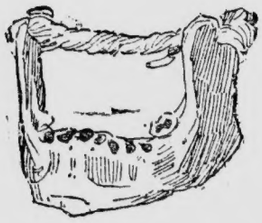
> It is not possible, in this age of the world, to govern a people as numerous and inhabiting a country of such extent as Ireland by Coercion. More and more the American idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed is making its way in the world. If it be true that the British Government finds difficulty in Ireland in impanelling juries that will convict any offences there against the landlord it is because it is deeply settled in the convictions of those people that those laws are egregiously wrong in principle and hurtful in their application. We know that Irishmen have, many a time in the struggle of their native land, and in our fight in America for free government, thrown themselves upon the bayonet of the enemies of liberty with reckless courage. It is gratifying to know that they can also make a quiet but unyielding resistance to oppression by parliamentary methods. I would rather be William O'Brien in Tullamore gaol, a martyr to free speech, than the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin C s le.'"

The views of "an American citizen" in favour of Coercion are being made much of just now. It is as well, therefore, to take note of the views of another American citizen on the other side.

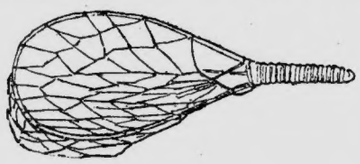
COLLECTED FROM THE "SUNBEAM."

THE "LADY BRASSEY" MUSEUM.—II.

THIS gentleman is a relic from one of the South Sea Islands, where he has probably been the heirloom of some family, and handed down from generation to generation until it has found a permanent resting place in Lady Brassey's museum. It is almost hidden by the many curious articles which it has for neighbours. There are man catchers and pig catchers from New Guinea; fish-hooks made of wood and bone; fishing tackle of all descriptions; cannibal forks, and cannibal bowls and platters; spears, bows and arrows, and all manner of savage articles.



ORNAMENT FROM HUMAN JAW BONE.

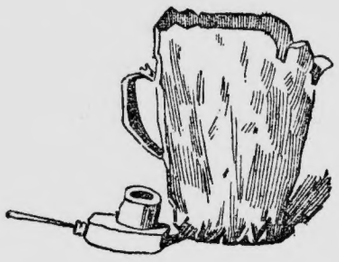


PIG CATCHER.

CANNIBAL FORK.

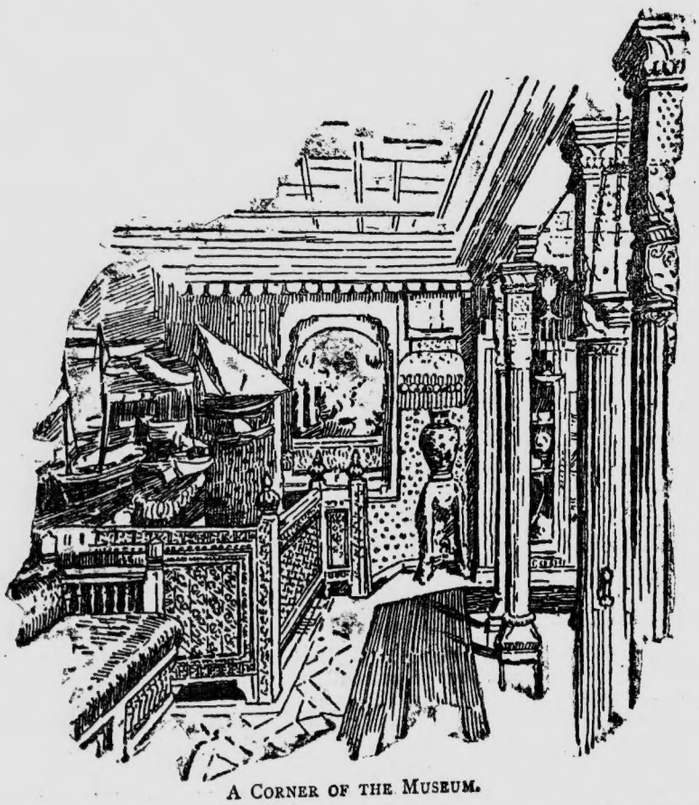
Here are two more interesting curios. The sketch on the left was brought up in a dredging net from the bottom of Table Bay. A Dutch vessel,

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.



A DRINKING CUP FROM TERRA DEL FUEGO.

evidently laden with chinaware, went to the bottom in a gale, and this is all that remains to tell the tale—a compost of the clay, in which are embedded

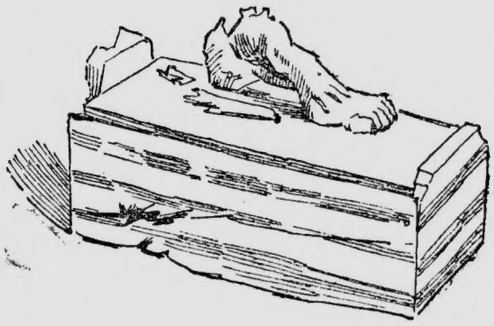


A CORNER OF THE MUSEUM.

a bell and the fragments of china. The sketch on the right is a leather drinking cup such as is used by the natives of that terrible lone land Terra del Fuego. We have no space to describe the wonderful assortment of curios in the Borneo case, which forms a regular armoury, with its display of sunpitans, gleaming krisses, and other death-dealing weapons. A sunpitan is a weapon used by the head hunter being in the nature of a blowpipe, carrying within it a poisoned arrow. The tube is about eight feet long, bored with the greatest accuracy, the arrow being made of the thorn of the sago palm. Krisses vary. The ordinary parang-latok, which is carried by every man, and nearly every woman, is a bar of steel nearly half an inch thick, of wonderful temper and sharpness, the blade being sometimes carved with engraved patterns, bent at an acute angle and adorned with trophies of human hair. Besides these horrible knives the case contains bracelets, anklets, tobacco boxes and pipes, betel-chewing instruments, edible birds' nests, raw gutta percha, alligators' eggs, and other remarkable things from foreign lands.

A TOUCAN'S BEAK CARVED.

The collection of antiquities from the island of Cyprus, which are in another case, is the result of some excavations undertaken for Lady Brassey in the course of the year 1884. The objects collected comprise about three hundred and twenty pieces of pottery, including vases of various kinds, lamps, and figures or fragments of figures; over a hundred examples of glass vessels (mostly of the kind known as *unguentaria*), with a number of other smaller objects in glass: several earrings, pendants, fragments of funeral wreaths, and small objects in gold; one or two engraved gems and an Assyrian cylinder; seven pieces of silver work, one of lead; about forty bronze fragments, and three iron. The custom of burying with the dead the ordinary things which men used during life is of very high antiquity, reaching back to the earliest ages of the Greeks, who themselves may have borrowed the custom from Egypt. Thanks to it we find in tombs nearly all the details of the social life of ancient days—manuscripts, paintings, objects of worship, *ex voto* offerings, dresses, ornaments, money, jewels, musical instruments, furniture, vases of all kinds, toilet necessaries, mirrors, lamps, domestic utensils, toys, arms, horse trappings, even fruit and nuts and wine: in fact, things of all descriptions in gold, silver, bronze, iron, glass, stuffs, ivory, wood, &c. Besides the unguentaria, there are one or two specimens of the early Phœnician glass, made perhaps at Tyre by Phœnician workmen. In these the prevailing colour is a deep blue with wavy lines of colours. We have an example in a beautiful little amphora-shaped vessel, the body of which is so decomposed into granular particles that it can scarcely be handled without detaching portions. The elegant handles have naturally been less affected, and appear to be of a dark orange colour. The greater number of these pieces of ancient glass are remarkable for the fine description of iridescence produced by the lapse of time. Many of them are extremely beautiful, with a wonderful play of colour as they are viewed in different lights. Some show a perfect galaxy of nacreous hues and flashings of colour; gold, opal, blue, purple, and pearl have resulted from the slow decomposition of the surface of the glassy material. We have also some hairpins of glass, which are rare. Two of these have a ring at one end and a flat disc at the other—in fact, quite like a modern toddy-stirrer or sugar-crusher; the other (which is the most uncommon) is style-shaped, with spirals, and of a deep orange colour.



A MUMMY'S FOOT.

FRAGMENT OF A JUG.

CYPRUS GLASS—SAY, 2,000 YEARS OLD.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

NEW BOOKS.

"ASTROPHEL AND STELLA."

"Sir Philip Sidney's Astrophel and Stella," edited by Alfred Pollard. (David Stott.) This is a very pretty and scholarly edition of a sonnet-cycle which well deserves all the care that editor and printer can bestow. Mr. Pollard's introduction is a capital piece of literary workmanship. It is clear, concise, sensible, and notably free from that fanciful interpretation-hunting in which editors of personal poetry are apt to indulge. The notes, too, whether textual or elucidatory, are all that can be desired. No reader can possibly want better guidance through a maze in which, for that matter, we are not at all sorry to lose ourselves now and again. We forget to think of the exact purport of and place of each sonnet while we yield ourselves to the immediate fascination of quaint and noble images expressed in language as fresh as flowers with the dew still on them, so like, yet so unlike, our own threadbare workaday English. How comes it, we wonder, that composers, who are always beating about for words for music, have overlooked that glorious First Song in "Astrophel and Stella":—

Doubt you to whom my Muse these notes entendeth,
Which now my breast, orecharg'd, to musicke lendeth?
To you, to you, all song of praise is due:
Only in you my song begins and endeth.
* * * *
Who hath the haire, which, loosest, fastest tieth?
Who makes a man live then glad when he dieth?
To you, to you, all song of praise is due:
Only of you the flatterer never lieth.

Surely there is inspiration for a great musician in such verses as these; yet we are not aware that any composer, great or small, has yet attempted them.

"A READABLE ENGLISH DICTIONARY."

"A Readable English Dictionary, etymologically arranged." By David Milne, M.A. (John Murray.) We gladly allow that the contents of Mr. Milne's book justify the title which he has given it. Only we must remind him that his is not the first "readable" dictionary. The original Dr. Johnson might well have been so described, and the great book which Dr. Murray is editing eminently deserves this praise. But Mr. Milne's is an excellent book, with a certain novelty in its plan. It is meant, in the first instance, for readers "who have little or no knowledge of Latin and Greek," but it will be found not unprofitable by those who know something of both. The words with which the writer professes to deal are "English words derived either directly from Latin and Greek or indirectly through the French." Now and then we find a word that can hardly be said to be derived. "Sack," for instance, is not descended from *saccus*, but related to it through a common ancestry. It would have been well to warn readers of the distinction in etymology between descent and relationship. Now and then we differ from Mr. Milne. We doubt the connection between "amuse" and the Latin *mussare*, which is surely an onomatopœic word connected with *mutus*, the Greek *μύω*, &c., as indicating compression of the lips. *Pontifex*, "bridge-maker," is now considered doubtful. But of the merits of the whole we have no doubt. It is sound matter very skilfully arranged. Here is a sample of the work:—"'Safe' and 'safety' come from *salvas*. 'Sage' (*salvia*) was once thought medicinal. 'Salvage' is the reward for saving goods. A 'salve' is the ointment for wounds. A 'salver' is a plate for presenting anything, so called because, to save risks of poison, any drink on it was tasted by another. A 'salvo' is a military salute."

"WILL."

"Will." By Georges Ohnet. (Vizetelly and Co.) After the "Iron Master" had taken the world by storm even those of M. Ohnet's writings which, in years gone by, had been rejected times without number by able editors, "fetched" the masses for a while. By and by, when people came to their senses, they found out that some of the author's "recent publications" showed unmistakably the pupil's hand, and the verdict became at once that George Ohnet had exhausted his powers in the production of the "Maître de Forges." By the publication of "Volonté," however, he has once more brought the public wholly and entirely to his feet, and in this the public has shown its appreciation of what is really good, for the story is the production of a master among novelists, who handles his subject with the perfect ease arising from perfect knowledge. The moral of the tale pointed out in "Will," which, by the way, is rather a clumsy substitute in its literal translation of the French title, is that "a great deal does depend on the will. Only it is not sufficient to will a thing for five minutes and then stop. The will must be constant and continuous." And such is the will of the heroine into whose mouth the above words are put at the beginning of the book, and who, by an almost superhuman effort of will, saves her weak and dissolute husband from moral and physical ruin. Now and again we come, in the course of the story, across allusions and suggestions which appear awkward to our notions of good taste, but with the exception of these the tone is excellent, and the situation, though often difficult, is always perfectly natural. In many respects we consider "Will" to be superior to the "Iron Master," and Hélène, the heroine, is one of the most beautiful characters in modern French fiction, while Emilie, her friend, who is clever, sarcastic, misshapen, but true and affectionate withal, is another fresh and interesting type of Frenchwomen. The evil genius of the story is a countrywoman of ours, Lady Olifaunt, hiding behind an angel's face a mind in which nothing has room except the most subtle and fiendish intrigues. If there were no other inducements for reading the book, these three figures would be sufficiently attractive to keep the reader interested throughout; but besides these there are a number of men and women, all of whom it is worth knowing. As a background to his picture of modern French life M. Ohnet chooses fashionable Paris salons and elegant country houses, the attractions of which he knows how to depict so alluringly.

At Home and Abroad.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake on Monday morning at Bucharest and in the neighbourhood.

Ishak Khan, if an unconfirmed rumour be correct, has revolted against the Ameer of Afghanistan, but no details of the alleged outbreak are forthcoming.

The steamtug *Stormcock* left the Mersey yesterday for Greenock, for the purpose of towing the *Great Eastern* round to Liverpool. It is intended to beach her on the shore at Tranmere and to break her up.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to attend the opening of the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Wrexham on Tuesday, September 4. The right hon. gentleman, it is expected, will speak on Welsh literature and music.

A lad named Farmer, fifteen years of age, yesterday went into his father's workshop at Portsmouth and fired a revolver into his mouth, dying instantly. He had previously attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum.

The Brighton magistrates yesterday had before them an application, made by a company promoted a few weeks ago to construct a Brighton Alhambra, for a licence for the building. The bench refused the application.

Lady Crossley started yesterday a new clock, placed in the tower of St. John's Church, Lowestoft, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. The clock was dedicated for public use for all time.

Monday being St. Stephen's Day, the patron saint of Hungary, 20,000 pilgrims arrived in Pesth to worship at his shrine and to be present at the annual ceremonies, in which, on the present occasion, the Primate, Cardinal de Simor, took an active part.

A violent storm of rain and hail occurred on Monday evening between Rive de Giers and Givors, France. The telegraph posts were blown down, and the railway was blocked at nine different points, thus putting a stop to railway traffic between St. Etienne and Lyons.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, George Munroe, fifty-eight years of age, was convicted of stealing a watch from the person, and it being proved that he had spent about twenty-five years in prison, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Last evening Thomas Bradley, aged fifty years, who lived at 17, Weedington-road, Kentish-town, and was a platelayer in the employ of the North London Railway Company, was crossing the metals near the Maiden-lane Junction when he was knocked down by an engine, run over, and killed.

Owen Conley, member of a brass band at Airdrie, who is alleged to have murdered a man named Wallace, a watchman at the Clyde Ironworks in that town, was arrested late on Monday night, at his sister's house, Motherwell. Conley has been sent to gaol pending further investigation.

A few days ago the messenger of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, with his fellow-travellers, bound for Lom-Palanka, arrived at an inn near Klissura, where they found the host and his neighbours armed to the teeth, having just had an encounter with a band of twelve brigands, whom they had beaten and compelled to retreat to the Balkans.

The carpenters' strike in Paris is still persevered in. The discontented men, who demand the application of the municipal tariff, held a meeting on Monday night, at which considerable encouragement was derived from the announcement of a cabinet-maker who affirmed that his society would certainly go out on Friday.

In London last week 2,604 births and 1,330 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 187 and the deaths 310 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per thousand from all causes, which had been 15.9, 15.9, and 18.6 in the three preceding weeks, declined last week to 16.2.

The receipts into the Exchequer between April 1 and August 18 amounted to £30,194,620, against £30,301,110, in the corresponding period of 1887. The expenditure was £33,892,360, against £33,535,975. The Bank balances last Saturday amounted to £1,485,279, against £2,345,242 at the corresponding date last year.

At Highgate, yesterday, a man named Rose, who had been brought up in custody from Birmingham, was charged with being concerned with two other men in custody, with stealing two horses, valued at £80, from a field at Highgate. It was stated that a large number of other stolen horses had come into the hands of the police at Birmingham. Prisoner was remanded.

Seven persons have been attacked by typhoid fever in one house at Flint. When the medical officer went to inspect the place he found it in a shocking condition. The seven persons slept in one room, and the window was so securely fastened up that he had to break the glass in order to ventilate the room.

Cooke and Crowther, the combatants, George, the timekeeper, and Johnson, one of the seconds in the prize fight which took place at Blackwood, South Wales, on Monday, were yesterday committed for trial at Tredegar police-court. Eight persons charged with aiding and abetting were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

An inquest was held in Liverpool yesterday on the body of Anne Shaw, who died from carbolic acid poisoning. The deceased on Sunday, after having some whisky, went to bed. Soon afterwards her daughter noticed her appearance as being very strange, and called in the police, who sent for a doctor, but the woman was dead when he arrived. A bottle which had contained carbolic acid was on the bed, and death had resulted from that poison.

The Bishop of London intends to make large additions to the East London district, in which the Bishop of Bedford will chiefly work. The rural deaneries of Islington, Shoreditch, St. Sepulchre (excepting such parishes as are in the City), and Enfield, all of which are densely populated and contain great masses of poverty, will probably be thrown, by the new arrangement, upon the resources of the East London Church Fund.

At Worship-street police-court yesterday, Mr. Bushby gave judgment in the case of the two American dentists, Messrs. Coy and Hunter, who were charged with having used the letters "D.D.S.," implying that they were specially qualified to practise dentistry, they not being registered. The defendants possessed an American qualification not recognised under the Dentists Act. The magistrate imposed in each case a fine of £5, and it was stated that notice of appeal would be given.

THE GORST INQUIRY.

"MY FRIEND TOM PALMER" AND THE COURT VALET.

Truth to-day publishes the following :—I see that the question who "Mr. Tom Palmer" may be is being discussed in connection with Hyderabad affairs. Mr. Palmer is a gentleman who persuaded the late Sir Salar Jung that he had special facilities for interesting the Queen in the retrocession of the Berar Provinces, and who obtained from that Minister many thousand pounds (£5,000 per annum for several years, I believe) in consideration of his services and influence in high places. R. Loehlein, his Windsor friend, had been a valet to the late Prince Consort, and it need hardly be said that the assertions in the following letters, respecting what her Majesty said and thought, are purely imaginative. That a man should have been able to obtain large sums of money from the Prime Minister of a great Indian State by telling him that he could exercise influence on the Queen through a Court valet is remarkable.

London, Dec. 29, 1871.

My dear Nawab Sahib,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge yours of the November 29. As to the railway loan, the London market is at your service whenever you may desire to enter it. The terms upon which you can do so are also with you.

In the other matter, it was arranged that I was to be in Windsor to-day. The enclosed reached me yesterday. You will understand the cause of the delay. But I trust it will not last much longer.

In the meantime I have great pleasure in informing you that all the assistance the India Office can render you in the way of favourable reports will be given.

It is unnecessary to go further into this matter.

Your anxiety is most natural, but the business is too important, and the interests at stake are too numerous and of too great magnitude, to be dealt with very speedily without prejudicing your interests. Trusting this may find you very well, I remain, yours very sincerely, T. N. PALMER.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Palmer,—I am very sorry to tell you that the Queen goes to Sandringham on Thursday (to-morrow) for a few days, and I have to go with her. Will you postpone your visit? The Prince, is, unfortunately, not so well, and causes still great anxiety.—Yours sincerely, R. LOEHLEIN.

December 27, 1871.

London, August 9, 1872.

My dear Nawab Sahib,—I had not the pleasure of hearing from you by the last mail, but I was extremely gratified yesterday evening by the receipt of your Excellency's telegram of the 8th through Remington and Co.

I shall await the arrival of the letters referred to with particular interest.

I saw my friend at Windsor yesterday. He was at home for the day to celebrate his eldest son's coming of age. He asked when your Excellency proposed to send in your letter. I replied in October next, and gave my reason for the delay. It is Saunders's absence. He will inform her Majesty of your intention to develop the resources of your country by the introduction of railways to your coal-fields, &c.

This information will be particularly gratifying to her Majesty, who takes a warm interest in the happiness and prosperity of the people of India.

Trusting this may find you in the enjoyment of perfect health, and with every good wish, I remain, ever yours very sincerely, T. N. PALMER.

London, October 1, 1875.

My dear Nawab Sahib,—Mr. Gorst has sent a copy of your telegram of September 24, to Lord Salisbury. Gorst's opinion, when I dined with him, was that if we get the support we have every reason to expect, the question will be settled immmediately after the papers have been asked for, by Lord Salisbury yielding to the opinions of the influential members who may express themselves in favour of restoration.

Although your Excellency does not appreciate the services of my friend at Windsor, I must repeat the assurances he made me on September 28 of the Queen's warmest sympathy for your Excellency and the case. He told me that her Majesty took your Excellency's telegram from him, said it was very wrong, and that she would explain the matter to the Prince of Wales, which she did. The Queen said she was glad the matter was coming before the House, and that she was certain you would regain the provinces.

My official friend, having lost his mother, is out of town.

I have not seen Russell since I last wrote.

With every good wish, yours sincerely, T. N. PALMER.

The following is only "a fragment," but it is so highly interesting that I think it well to give it :—

The Nizam would remain the Nizam only in name.

He would be powerless in the government of his country, and the Mookhar-ul-Moolkh would become a Karpurdar of the British Resident, with infinitely less influence and power than the Resident's own Meer Moonshee.

If your Excellency penned the words, "How could your Government such kind and liberal offers" in satire, I agree with you, for we have bitterly learnt that "their tender mercies are cruel."

If, however, you have really thought of consenting, I would tell you in the words of Virgil, the old Roman poet, "Fear the Greeks [here Indian Government], especially when they bring gifts."

Better their threats of anger than their benevolent interference in any way whatever.

Keep them at arm's length in all your affairs.

The more you give into them, the more will they strive to grasp and hunger for, until not an inch of territory or a breath of authority will remain to the Nizam in his kingdom.

My advice to you is as follows :—Send your proposal in to the Government through Mr. Saunders.

Urge him to expedite its transmission, and strive to obtain his support for it.

Endeavour to see the Governor-General, and secure also his promotion of it.

Insist upon its coming home to her Majesty's Government, and then leave the matter to us.

The Providence which has hitherto guided your honest endeavours for the welfare of your Government will lead you to success in this great work.

With every good wish I remain, ever yours sincerely, T. N. PALMER.

Simla, April 7, 1884.

My Dear Nawab,—I return, with thanks, the two original letters from Mr. Palmer which you sent me on February 3.

I showed them to his Excellency the Viceroy, who has now authorized me to return them.

I hope you are well, and do not find your work very trying. It must be heavy.—Yours sincerely, H. M. DURAND.

Nawab Salar Jung, Bahador.

THE FISHERIES TREATY REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

PARTICULARS OF THE VOTING.

The American Senate finally voted upon the Fisheries Treaty yesterday Much more interest was manifested than had been shown for several days The Senators were in their seats as if expecting an unusual event. The first division was on the motion favouring either the amendment of the treaty or arbitration. This was rejected by a strict party vote. Yeas, 29; nays, 31. The next was on the amendment proposed to Article 2, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded to the United States fishing-vessels in Canadian ports for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies. This was rejected by a like party vote. Yeas, 28; nays, 30. The next division was on the resolution for ratification, requiring a two-thirds' majority. This was rejected by a party vote. Yeas, 27; nays, 30.

Mr. Morgan, Alabama, made a speech in favour of the treaty. After declaring that its rejection puts the country into a category where war was one of the dismal prospects of the near future in the contemplation of many men, he continued as follows :—

The Senate places the people of the United States in rough and immediate contact with the most dangerous question that can possibly be stated, and does so under the influence and shadow of the report of the Foreign Relations Committee, which is intended and well calculated to prevent Great Britain from doing anything more in the way of negotiations with us except merely to learn what we mean. If the British Parliament had acted in a similar manner as the Senate has now done, in reference to a treaty which we had approved or were willing to approve, we should accept that as a challenge to war. How the British will accept the rejection I know not, but I trust that God will avert the calamities which seem to be before us under such an aggravated character as to force these two great and magnificent peoples into a collision about so small a matter as the duty on salt fish. Still, should these calamities occur, the Democrats equally with the Republicans, will spend both their money and blood in defence of the United States flag.

An Exchange telegram from Ottawa to-day says :—"Great sensation is caused here by the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty. All despatches from Washington are of a warlike nature, and speak of retaliatory measures as unavoidable.'

AMERICANS ATTACKED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A LADY SHOT DEAD.

A singular murderous outrage has been committed upon a party of Americans in New Brunswick. Major C. F. Howes, manager of the Hallet and Davis Pianoforte Company, Boston, was salmon-fishing in the Tobique River. His party comprised twelve individuals, in three canoes. On Sunday they were thirty miles from the river's mouth, when fire was opened upon them by several persons lying in ambush on the New Brunswick bank. Two shots passed over the leading canoe, in which were Mr. Howes and his wife; the third passed through Mrs. Howes's head, killing her instantly. Several shots struck the second canoe, which was carrying the daughter, Helen, who crouched in the bottom, and so escaped. The two men in the third canoe returned the fire. When the spot was reached whence the shots came the assailants fled. Three salmon poachers, who are supposed to have been angry at the interference with their fishing, have been arrested on suspicion.

SAD MOUNTAINEERING ACCIDENT IN THE TYROL.

A FAMOUS GUIDE KILLED.

A sad occurrence is reported from the Val Ampezzo in the Tyrol. Every visitor to Cortina di Ampezzo will remember the beautiful Cristallo group, which has an altitude of over ten thousand feet, and all who have stayed at the Schluderbach Hotel will have either seen or heard of the famous guide, Michael Innerkofer, a man of Herculean build, and about forty years of age, one of the three Innerkofers, who have a world-wide celebrity as Dolomite guides. At two o'clock on Monday morning, Michael Innerkofer started with two young students from Munich, to make the ascent of Monte Cristallo. Two parties of tourists had preceded them and one followed. All arrived safely on the summit, having walked over the fresh snow which covered a crevasse sixty-six feet wide. Innerkofer's party descended first, and in consequence of the snowfield over the crevasse having given way under the feet of the last ascending party, Herr Wiesbeck, one of the students, who was the first on the rope, had to make a jump. In attempting this he fell into the crevasse, dragging his companion with him, and Innerkofer, who was the last on the rope, proving quite unable to hold his ground, also followed. The two students have sustained only slight injuries, but the guide, Innerkofer, who struck his head against the edge of the crevasse, was killed, having his skull fractured and his ribs and leg broken. The catastrophe was witnessed by the following party, who procured assistance for rescuing the two students and recovering Innerkofer's body. King Milan, who, with the Servian Crown Prince, is staying at Schluderbach, drove himself to Toblach in search of a doctor.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DENT DU MIDI.

A Geneva telegram says :—The accident which occurred to two Englishmen on the 11th inst. while climbing the Dent du Midi, has been followed by a similar disaster with fatal result. The victim on the present occasion is a German named Pietri, eighteen years of age, who during his ascent of the mountain fell over a precipice. The body has not yet been recovered.

A CHOLERA STRICKEN CITY.

Private letters from Tashkend received at Odessa state that the cholera epidemic, which for seven weeks had led to the suspension of all business, to the placing of the city under a quarantine cordon, and to the flight to the mountains of all the wealthier inhabitants, is now abating. The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and his household, the family of the governor, the chief city authorities and residents, still remained under canvas in the hills. No correspondence had been allowed to leave the city for six weeks, the presumable object being to prevent any unnecessary alarm which might interfere with the proposed Imperial journey to Central Asia in the autumn.

THE ESCAPED CROCODILES IN THE ELBE.

The police authorities of Hamburg have issued a formal notice warning the public of the escape of crocodiles from an African sailing vessel into the Elbe, and cautioning all persons against bathing in the river. The number of crocodiles which have got away is considerably larger than at first reported. Altogether no fewer than twenty-one of these formidable creatures, ranging from five to six feet in length, have escaped.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 3d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

NOTICE.

A Story of Modern Life, by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "Dr. Palliser's Patient," commenced in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on Monday last, and will run from day to day until completed on Tuesday, August 28.*

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE REJECTION OF THE FISHERIES TREATY.

WHAT MR. SECRETARY BAYARD THINKS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from Washington, stating that Mr. Secretary Bayard is not dejected by the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty, and that in the course of conversation he remarked:—"We revert to the treaty of 1818 so far as it is modified by the *modus vivendi* agreed upon by the Commissioners who framed the new treaty, and Canada will probably allow this *modus vivendi* to continue in force as a means of relieving the friction between the two countries." Mr. Bayard added that he did not know if President Cleveland was considering the advisability of further negotiations with Great Britain. He himself regarded the rejection of the treaty as a very grave matter.

TERRIFIC STORMS IN AMERICA.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Violent storms, accompanied by heavy rains, have passed over the Eastern coast and the Ohio Valley. Several bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia have been demolished. Immense destruction has been caused to farm property in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Some ironworks at Wilmington have been wrecked, and a manufactory at Steel Point, Maryland, has been demolished. Nine persons are known to have been killed and many injured, and other fatalities are reported.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

BERLIN, August 22.—Count de Launay, the Italian Ambassador, left here early this morning for Friedrichsruhe, on an invitation from Prince Bismarck.

GREAT FIRE AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, August 21.—A large fire occurred to-day in the Quartier des Grottes in this city, by which ten houses were destroyed. The amount of the damage is considerable.

IRISH CRICKETERS IN CANADA.

KINGSTON (Ontario), August 21.—The team of Irish cricketers played their first match in Canada to-day against an eleven of this district. The home team winning the toss, went in first and put together 141 runs. The Irish team had made 96 for the loss of five wickets, when play was adjourned till to-morrow.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF DINIZULU.

A Pietermaritzburg telegram of yesterday's date says:—It is reported on reliable authority that Dinizulu has surrendered to General Smyth.

ANOTHER GIFT TO LORD WOLSELEY.

The Queen has presented to General Viscount Wolseley, for his lifetime, the house and grounds of the ranger of Greenwich Park.

THE SHOEBURYNESS MEETING.

The Volunteer Artillery at Shoeburyness commenced firing shot with the 40-pounder Armstrong at 2,000 yards range this morning, with a bright sun shining between the batteries and the target, greatly to the disadvantage of the competitors.

1.15 P.M.—The Scotland Challenge Cup has been awarded to the 1st North York (Middlesbrough Detachment).

Yesterday's work was not at all bad, four detachments only out of the eighty-one which fired not making a score. One detachment was disqualified before its fourth round. The oldest visitors at Shoeburyness do not remember so good a record.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The sitting of this body was resumed this morning in Edinburgh University. Mr. Cooper, resident engineer of Forth Bridge, read a long paper regarding the construction of that viaduct. He confined himself principally to a general description of the methods employed in the erection of the various portions of the main spans.

THE DEATH ON MOUNT SCHAFBERG.

Mr. Reynolds, who died suddenly the other day near the inn on the summit of Mount Schafberg, Upper Austria, was, it seems, one of the registrars of the Hereford county court. He was on a vacation tour with another Hereford solicitor, to whom he turned round to show the time by his watch. He then took one step forward and fell dead to the ground. Up to that time he appeared quite well. He resided in Dorset-square, London.

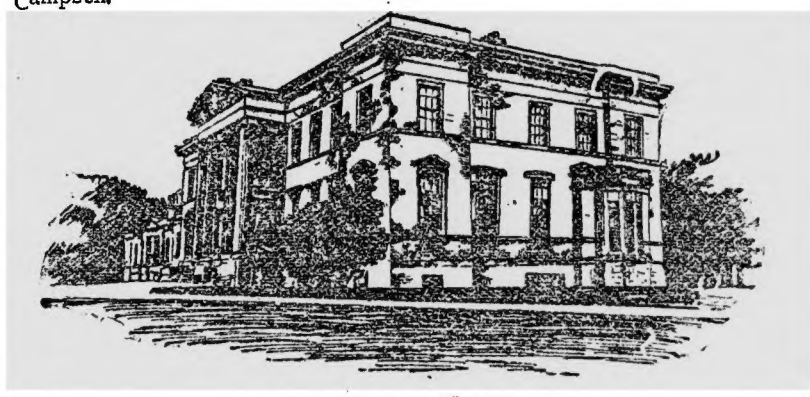
TWO SERVANT GIRLS DROWNED.

At Burt, near Londonderry, a sad bathing accident has occurred by which two young girls, Ellen Hamilton and Fanny McCloskei, servants in the employ of Mr. Bowen, J.P., Burt House, lost their lives. All the members of Mr. Bowen's family are away from home, and the girls, taking advantage of the opportunity, went to bathe at Farland Point, on the shores of Lough Swilly. They were not seen again until their dead bodies were observed floating in the water near the point some time afterwards.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT RENFREW.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Alice of Hesse, left Osborne last evening, and crossed the Solent to Portsmouth, and proceeded by special train for Scotland at twenty minutes past seven. The train was timed to reach Renfrew at half-past eight this morning, and it steamed into the station punctually at that hour. The weather was very fine, and long before eight o'clock a large crowd had collected outside the station, no one being permitted inside. As the train approached, loud cheers were raised. The Queen, who occupied a saloon with Princess Beatrice, appeared somewhat wearied after her journey, and the Princess acknowledged the salutations of the assembled throng. Her Majesty, who was received by Prince Henry of Battenberg, was attired in black, as was also Princess Beatrice. The Royal party at once drove to Blythswood House, the residence of Sir Archibald Campbell.



BLYTHSWOOD HOUSE.

The Queen will leave Blythswood House this afternoon on her visit to Glasgow. Her Majesty and suite drive to the Fulbar-street station at Renfrew, and proceed by special train to the St. Enoch station, where they arrive shortly after four o'clock. Great preparations have been made in Glasgow to give the Queen a fitting reception. St. Enoch's station presents a brilliant spectacle. The platform is carpeted, while the huge roof is hid with flags and wreaths. The route to be traversed is strongly barricaded, and early to-day was lined with thousands of people. The street decorations are plentiful and very pretty. The municipal authorities have built four magnificent arches which resemble marble and freestone. George-square, in which the municipal buildings are situated, is ablaze with colour. The International Exhibition is looking better than it did on the opening day, the executive having expended large sums in decorations, repainting, and refurnishing. The throne in the grand hall is a triumph of the cabinet-makers' art.

Her Majesty will return at seven o'clock in the evening to the residence of Sir Archibald Campbell. The Royal party revisit Glasgow about half-past eleven o'clock on Friday morning, again travelling by railway and returning in the same manner to Renfrew in the afternoon. The Queen will reside at Blythswood till Friday night, when she quits Renfrew for Balmoral, which will be reached on Saturday morning.

MR. BRADLAUGH ON INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

Last night Mr. Bradlaugh addressed his constituents on "Indian Grievances and English Remedies." He said that as early next year as the ballot would afford him opportunity he proposed to move in the House of Commons that a Commission might be appointed, consisting of natives of India as well as Englishmen, to inquire into the grievances of India, with a view to their redress, with power to take evidence in India as well as in England. That was no mad proposition, and Conservatives should support it. Dr. Hunter told them that in the best times 40 millions were on the verge of starvation; and Mr. Robertson, reporting for the Government of Madras, said that in the best seasons an agricultural labourer and his family did not earn more than 3*d.* per day. Between 1860 and 1878 12 millions died of starvation. Sir John Gorst made a boast in the House of Commons the other day that we had derived an increased revenue from the salt tax wrung from this 3*d.* a day to make war with Burmah. If Lord Randolph Churchill were there he would describe the Indian Council in London as a set of salary-receiving fossils. A sympathetic resolution was subsequently carried unanimously.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger will occupy the anomalous position of being deputy for three departments until after the validation of his election. He will now take a short holiday in Auvergne, followed, probably, by a trip to Sweden. He will then continue his Revisionist propaganda on a much larger scale than hitherto. This plan would be modified if any vacancy occurred in Paris. The General would then be a candidate, and it would be seen whether his popularity extends to the capital.

Archbishop Croke has sent £50 towards the Parnell Defence Fund.

The funeral of the late Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., has been fixed to take place on Friday, at 2.30 P.M., at Abney-park Cemetery.

"Captain Swift," the new play by C. Haddon Chambers, will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday, September 1.

The Queen has been pleased to accept a bust of herself, executed in "Eburite," for the Glasgow Exhibition.

The New York *Herald* publishes a despatch from St. Thomas, dated the 14th inst., stating that General Legitime has been elected President of Hayti.

Considerable damage was done early this morning by a fire which broke out at 50, King William-street, E.C., on the premises of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper, tea merchants.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will shortly proceed to Wiesbaden, owing, it is stated, to his eyesight again showing symptoms of weakness. Before his departure he will take part in two political demonstrations in South Devon.

The new line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway from Blackheath-hill, to Stockwell-street, Greenwich, on the Nunhead branch, which has just been completed, will be opened for traffic on September 1.

Mr. M. H. Judge writes correcting the general impression that the inquiry into the Metropolitan Board of Works has closed. There is still a quantity of evidence relating to alleged irregularities which has not yet been considered by the Commission, and upon which new witnesses desire to be examined.

POISONED BY NOXIOUS PLANTS.

Farmers in Bedfordshire are at present feeling considerable anxiety in consequence of several horses and other animals having died in a manner which suggests the belief that they have been poisoned through eating some noxious plant. Two horses belonging to Mr. Wm. Gray, of Mill-street, Gamlingay, which were grazing in a meadow on the farm, were suddenly taken ill, and both succumbed in a very short time. A veterinary surgeon, on examining the bodies, found that where some partially digested food lay the coating of the stomach was covered with blisters as if from the effect of some vegetable irritant. Two valuable cows were also lost in Waresley-park, it is supposed from a similar cause. The plant which poisoned the animals is believed to be the lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), a very poisonous variety of crowfoot. It is rather uncommon, but the wet season seems to have been favourable to its development.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN BISHOP IN LONDON.

Much regret will be felt at the announcement that the Right Rev. Samuel Smith Harris, Bishop of Michigan, died at the Langham Hotel last evening. He was only forty-seven years of age, but had so far impaired his health by overwork as to bring on a stroke of paralysis, the first symptoms of which, as already reported in these columns, became apparent a few weeks ago, while he was preaching at Winchester. He had come to England in connection with the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth, and was intending to make a tour of the Holy Land before his return to the United States. He graduated at the Alabama University at the age of eighteen, and, after practising for several years at the American Bar, relinquished his profession and took Orders. He was chosen Bishop at Detroit in 1879. There will be a funeral service in Westminster Abbey this afternoon at five o'clock.

A CAMBRIDGE STUDENT'S FATAL LEAP.

Mr. Wasbrough, coroner for Bristol, held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Mr. Henry B. Moore, aged twenty-two, who committed suicide from Clifton Suspension Bridge on Wednesday last. The deceased, who came from Emberton, Buckinghamshire, had lately been studying very hard at Cambridge for an important examination. He passed successfully, but it was noticed that the severe strain upon him had had a prejudicial effect on his system, and at times he was very excitable. The deceased came from London on Tuesday, and on the following day he took the fatal leap. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have received from Mr. Vincent Caillard a number of copies of his report on the revenue ceded by Turkey to the bondholders of the Ottoman Public Debt, showing the results obtained during the first quinquennial period (1882-87), and any bondholders may obtain a copy on application at the office of the Council, No. 17, Moorgate-street, E.C.

The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal from the 10th to the 20th inst. amount to 1,460,000 f., showing an increase of 120,000 f. as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year.

The total traffic receipts of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway from the 1st July to August 12, 1888, amounted to £217,231, as compared with £230,414 from 1st July to 14th August, 1887. The total expenses were £128,451, as against £127,644 from July 1 to August 14, 1887. Allowing for the extra days, the receipts show a decrease of £2,183, and the expenses an increase of £6,307, making a loss in net revenue of £8,490.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. YORKSHIRE.

Yesterday's play in this return match was all in favour of the Surrey men, who from the present state of the game appear in a fair way of repeating the victory they gained at the Oval. When stumps were drawn the score stood as follows:—

SURREY.—First Innings.

Shuter, c Lee, b Preston	6	Henderson, b Middlebrook	6
Abel, c Middlebrook, b Wade	60	Beaumont, b Middlebrook	2
Bowden, b Middlebrook	34	Bowley, c Wade, b Peel	3
W. W. Read, b Middlebrook	1	Wood, not out	27
M. Read, b Preston	109	Extras	19
Key, b Wainwright	103		
Lohmann, c Lee, b Ulyett	80	Total	455

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Ulyett, c M. Read, b Lohmann	5	Wainwright, c W. Read, b Henderson	4
Hall, l b w, b Lohmann	16	Lord Hawke, b Lohmann	3
Lee, c Henderson, b Lohmann	18	Wormald, not out	6
E. T. Hirst, c Wood, b Lohmann	8	Extras	4
Peel, not out	11		
Preston, b Lohmann	4	Total (for 7 wickets)	79

The Yorkshire men fell fast this morning to the bowling of Lohmann, Bowley, and Henderson, and finished their first innings after forty minutes' play. Total, first innings, 101, or 354 behind Surrey.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A full day's cricket was witnessed yesterday at Cheltenham. The champion was in good form—nearly getting his century. When stumps were drawn the score was as follows:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

McDonnell, c Pullen, b Roberts	38	Blackham, c Painter, b Peake	14
Bannerman, c Brain, b Roberts	12	Jarvis, b W. G. Grace	29
Trott, c Page, b Roberts	4	Worrall, not out	4
Edwards, c Radcliffe, b Peake	0	Ferris, b Roberts	1
Bonnor, c and b Roberts	3	Extras	4
Turner, c Radcliffe, b Roberts	6		
Lyons, c Roberts, b Peake	3	Total	118

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

P. S. M'Donnell c and b Peake	4	J. D. Edwards, not out	9
A. C Bannerman, not out	27	Extras	0
H. Trott, c Page, b W. G. Grace	15		
G. J. Bonnor, c Roberts, b W. G. Grace	5	Total (three wickets)	60

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

E. M. Grace, st Blackham, b Ferris	37	Page, st Blackham, b Ferris	11
Radcliffe, c Worrall, b Ferris	31	Champain, not out	0
W. G. Grace, b Turner	92	Peake, b Ferris	0
Painter, b Ferris	0	Roberts, c Bannerman, b Turner	6
Townsend, b Turner	5	Extra	1
Pullen, b Ferris	18	Total	209
Brain, b Turner	7		

KENT v. MIDDLESEX.

This match was continued yesterday at Gravesend, and resulted in an easy victory to Kent, by an innings and 41 runs.

DERBYSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE.

The last county fixture at Derby was concluded yesterday. The home team suffered a defeat by four wickets. Some disturbance occurred just before the finish, which caused Horaby to withdraw his men for a short time; but they eventually came on again and concluded the match.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—At Ventnor, on August 19, 1888, Flora Mary Sowter, wife of F. J. G. Campbell, B.C.S., aged 33 years.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS FIRM.

There is a less plentiful supply of money in the open market this morning, and as there is still a fairly strong demand the charge for short loans is maintained at 1¾ to 2 per cent. The allotment of Treasury bills yesterday has had a hardening effect on the rate of discount, little being now done in three months' bankers' acceptances at anything under 2¾ per cent. It is understood that the Bank of England is taking money off the market, while the miscellaneous demands for money are just now pretty heavy. In addition to this it is expected that further shipments of gold to the Argentine Republic will take place soon, and altogether the tendency is to look for a gradual hardening of rates, with an early advance in the official minimum of the Bank of England.

Operators again report a very quiet business passing on the Stock Exchange, and values remain at almost a dead level. Consols are unchanged, and other high-class investment stocks present no feature of interest. In the Home Railway market prices rather incline to weakness. The traffics so far as at present published are fairly satisfactory, the Midland Company having an increase of £8,257, and the North Eastern an increase of £2,399. Of course, the large increase in the former is due to a comparison with a period when traffics were affected by the strike. In the Foreign department the German group of securities is depressed, both Russian and Hungarian showing a slight reduction, while other European descriptions are mostly lower. South American issues where the interest is payable in currency, however, are favourably influenced by another drop of nearly 2 in the premium on gold at Buenos Ayres, which now stands at 44.25 per cent. as compared with nearly 60 two or three weeks ago. American Railroad securities continue a firm market, there having been no break in prices at New York yesterday. A short supply of Milwaukee shares is reported from the other side, and a further advance of ½ is shown in this security. In other directions the movements are insignificant. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues are practically unaltered, as also Miscellaneous securities and Mining shares.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday was dull but strong. After opening with advances of small fractions, prices continued to improve slowly under good buying, almost without a reaction, coal stocks, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, Erie, and specialities being most prominent. The advances extended to 1½. The market closed quiet but strong at about the best figures.

Tenders for £1,300,000 Treasury bills were opened yesterday at the Bank of England, when the amounts allotted were as follows—namely: In bills at three months, £380,000, and in six months' bills £920,000. Tenders for the former at £99 6*s.* 10½*d.* will receive about 12 per cent., and above in full, and for six months' bills at £98 10*s.* and above in full, these results representing open market discount rates of 2⅝ and 3 per cent. The average rates per cent. were £2 11*s.* 8*d.* and £2 19*s.* 1*d.* for three and six months' bills respectively.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Caledonian and North British ⅛. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, and Great Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Buenos Ayres Cedulas I ⅞, and Greek 1881 ¼. *Declined*: Hungarian Gold ¼, Turkish Group I ¼, Egyptian Unified, the Daira, Italian, Mexican, and Russian ⅛, Uruguay ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, Erie Second Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Denver Ordinary and New York Central ⅛. *Fallen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, the Preference ⅛, Denver Preference, Ontario shares, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Lower*: Canada Pacific ⅜, Grand Trunk First Preference and Guaranteed ⅛.

Bryant and May shares are up ⅛; but Suez Canal shares are down ¼, Imperial Ottoman Bank and Rio Tinto shares 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 7,000 bales. Prices on the spot steady. Futures unchanged.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2	London and County	84½ 5½
Consols	100¼	⅜	Do. A	123⅞	4½	Union of London	38½ 9½
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅜	Chatham (Ordinary)	22½	¼	London and West.	66 7
Reduced 3 p. c	100¼	1¼	Do. Preference	100½	1	London Joint Stock	39 40
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾	North Western	179	¼	Nat. Prov. of Eng	43 4
New 2½ per. Cent.	95¼	6¼	South Western	136	7	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	47⅛ 8½
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5	Manchester & Shef.	67	9	MINES	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rds	69¼	¼	Do. A.	35½	6	Indian Consolidated	¾ ⅛
Egyptian Guar.	102	½	Met. Consolidated	72¼	3¼	Mysore shares	3 ⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	⅛	Do. Land Stock	70½	1½	Ooregums	1 1 16 3 16
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103	4	Do. District	33¾	¼	Cape Copper	3¾ 4
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	103¼	10¼	Midland	132½	¼	Namaqua	3 ¼
Liverpool	111¼	¼	North British	115⅜	⅜	Mason and Barry	9⅛ ⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	157⅜	3½	Rio Tinto	21¼ ½
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	North Stafford	112	14	Montana £1 shares	1 9 16 11 16
Do. Hard Dols	63¼	¼	South Eastern	132	4	De Beers	25¼ ½
Do. Treasury	98	⅛	Do. Deferred	105½	5⅛	Kimberley Cent.	30¼ ¾
Austrian Gold	90	2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.	
Do. Silver	66	8	Canada Pacific	58⅞	9½	Anglo-American	40½ 1½
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3½	Cen. Pacific Shares	35⅛	¼	Do. Pref.	67 8
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P	74	¼	Direct Unit. States	8⅞ 9⅛
Do. Cedulas I	92¼	3¼	Denver & R. Grande	19¼	¼	Eastern	12¼ ⅛
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	101	2	Do. Pref.	52⅝	¼	Ditto Extension	13⅜ ¼
Costa Rica A	90½	1½	Illinois Shares	122½	3¼	United Telephone	13⅛ ⅛
Do. B	88⅜	9½	Lake Shore	98⅛	⅛	Globe Teleg. Trust	6½ ¼
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2	Ohio & Mississippi	23½	4	TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
Do. Unified	81⅜	4	Louis. and Nash	61	¼	London Gen. Om.	203 8
Do. Preference	102¼	¼	Mex. Cen. Bonds	63	⅛	London Street	12 14
Do. Daira Sanier	73⅞	9½	Do. Nat "A"	66¼	¼	London Tramway	14 15
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82	½	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13⅛	14	North Metropolitan	18 ½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4	N. Y. Cen. Shares	109¾	10¼	WATERWORKS.	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73½	4	New York Ontario	16⅝	¾	Chelsea Waterworks	254 9
Hung. Gold Rentes	82⅛	⅜	Erie Shares	28¼	½	East London	197 202
Italian	94⅞	5⅛	Do. Sec. Mort	101	½	Grand Junction	124 8
Mexican Converted	39½	¼	Norfolk & West. Pre	51¼	2¼	Kent	269 74
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13⅜	⅛	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	38	½	Lambeth	258 63
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜	North. Pacific Pref	58¼	9	New River, New	347 52
Portuguese	64	¼	Pennsylvania Sh	55⅛	⅛	S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	161 6
Russian 1873	97⅜	⅜	Phil. and Read. Sh	25¾	6	W. Middlesex	264 9
Spanish 4 p. c.	7 2⅛	¾	Union Pacific Shares	61¼	2	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Turkish 1854	99	101	Wabash Preferred	27¼	⅛	Gaslight & Coke A	257 62
Group 1	24	½	Do Gen. Mort	41⅛	5	Imp. Continental	206 9
Group 2	14¼	15	Grand Trunk Sh	12⅛	⅛	South Metropolitan	315 20
Groups 3 and 4	14½	¾	Do. First Pref	53⅞	9⅛	Brush Elec Li (£4 pd)	3 ⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	6¼	Do. Second Pre	41⅛	¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
5 p. c. Defence	96	½	Do. Third Pref	22⅛	3⅛	Allsopp	8½ ¼
5 p. c. Priority	82	4	Do. Guaranteed	67	¼	Guinness and Co	315 20
Uruguay Unified	72¾	3	Mexican Ordinary	46¼	7	Hotchkiss	8¼ 9
Virginia Funded	43	4	Do First Pref	119⅞	20½	Bryant and May	12⅜ ⅛
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79½	80	Spratt's Patent	9 ¾
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9	P. and O. Steam	62 4
Caledonian	105½	¼	Varna 3 per cent	6¼	7	Royal Mail Steam	59 61
Great Eastern	67⅞	8⅛	Nitrate Railway	25¼	¼	Nat. Discount Co.	11 ½
Great Northern	118½	19⅛	BANKS.			Hudson's Bay	19¼ ⅛
Ditto A	102	3	Alliance Bank	13¼	¾	Suez Canal	86½ 7
Great Western	144¼	¼	City Bank	20	1	E. & W. Ind. Dock	26 8
Hull and Barnsley	29½	10	Consolidated Bank	7¼	5¼	London and St. Katharin	40 a
Lanc. and York	118	10	Imperial Ottoman	10 9 16	11 16		

THE RELIEF OF EMIN PASHA.

The chairman of the Emin Pasha Committee has received, viâ St. Thomas, a telegram stating that Major Barttelot, three other whites, and five hundred and forty-five men, had left the camp at Yambuya early last June, and were following up Mr. H. M. Stanley with relief and supplies.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that now Dr. Schweinfurth, the African traveller, Herr von Bennigsen, and other distinguished persons have joined the committee who are getting up a German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, the prospects of the enterprise have somewhat improved. Very little money has, however, as yet, been subscribed; but the offers of personal participation in the expedition are numerous. One of the volunteers is a cousin of Emin Pasha, and an officer at Wesel. The *Kreuz Zeitung* points out that the German East African Lakes Company, as the committee calls itself, has absolutely no connection with the German East African Company, the first joint-stock company formed by Dr. Peters, who is now president of the new committee. It is well known that the establishment of stations and of commercial ways from the east coast of Africa to the Victoria Nyanza and other lakes, was first suggested by Emin Pasha himself in several of his letters.

MR. PARNELL'S SHOOTING PARTY.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., Sir William Butler, Mr. William J. Corbet, M.P., Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., and Mr. Parnell shot over the latter gentleman's hills at Aughavannagh, county Wicklow, during last week. Over two hundred grouse and a number of hares were bagged. The weather was very favourable, and the coveys large and strong. At the end of the week Sir Thomas G. Esmonde and Mr. Corbet proceeded to their shootings at Glendalough and Trooperstown, Rathdrum, where equally good sport is anticipated.

A STRANGE STORY FROM OLYMPIA.

The Central News learns that an extraordinary incident occurred on Monday night at the Irish Exhibition at Olympia. The Barrack-street band from Cork had been engaged to take part in the musical arrangements of the Exhibition during the current week. The members took their place in the fountain orchestra on Monday, and played the numbers stated in the programme until the time arrived for playing the National Anthem, when the whole of the band, at a given signal, left the orchestra, taking their instruments and music-sheets with them. The position of affairs was hardly realized by the public until a member of Parliament present applauded the retreat, a proceeding which was followed by hisses and other indignant demonstrations. A military band was called in from the grounds to play the National Anthem, which it gave amidst cheers from the audience. Yesterday Lord Arthur Hill sent a telegram forbidding the Cork band to play again at the Exhibition. On being asked for an explanation, the members of the band said they dared not go back to Ireland after playing "God Save the Queen."

DUMAS FILS ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

M. Alexandre Dumas, fils has addressed the following letter to a contemporary, which is at present running the marriage question in its columns:—

Dear Sir,—I do not quite clearly comprehend the proposition set forth by Mdme. Mona Caird. I could understand, however, questions of the following kind if they were publicly ventilated and discussed: Should we continue to pay the taxes with which we are overweighted in every civilized country? or, Should people continue to undergo military service, and to run the risk of being killed for reasons which they know nothing about, and which, for the most part, would be found to be absurd and unjust if they could be known?

These are obligatory kinds of servitude, imposed by the law and maintained by force, from which none of us can escape. If we refuse to pay the taxes there are huissiers to make us pay them. If we refuse to draw lots at the Conscription there are gendarmes to compel us to do so. Rebellion against these two institutions, which are really vexatious, would have some substantial grounds; and he who should raise it would have a chance of obtaining a hearing through the opinions which prevail amongst us in private, after having been repudiated by those which we hold in public.

Where, however, are the huissiers and the gendarmes who force men and women to marry? There is not even a law to compel a seducer to marry the girl whom he has seduced, nor to oblige him to acknowledge the child which she has borne to him.

Mrs. Mona Caird's proposition comes, therefore, simply to this: that, marriage being an act which absolutely depends on the will of individual persons, let those who want to get married do so, and let those who do not care for marriage abstain from it. As for those who have been married amiss and contrary to their own inclinations, as they aver, divorce being in existence in every country governed by the Civil Law, and the cancelling of marriages being allowed in countries where Canon Law is in force, let them get the courts to dissolve their marriage or the Church to cancel it. How simple this is! I do not see any other way of replying to Mrs. Mona Caird, and I fancy that M. de la Palisse could have done it for me.—Receive &c.,

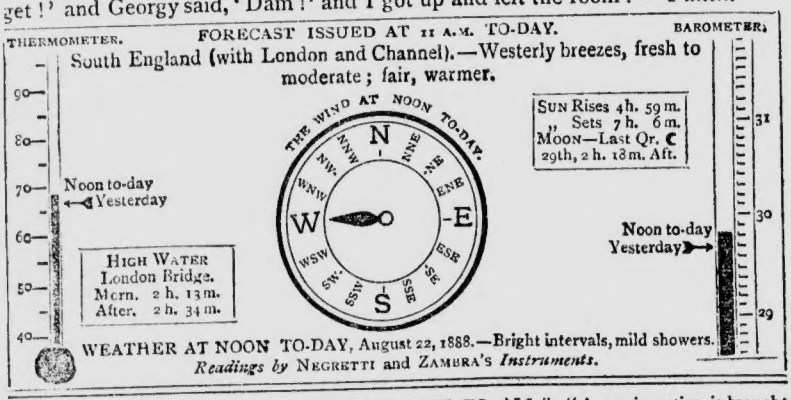
ALEXANDRE DUMAS, *fils*.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Effie: "Georgy and I have been downstairs in the dining-room, Mr. Mitcham. We've been playing husband and wife!"

Mr. Mitcham: "How did you do that, my dear?"

Effie: "Why, Georgy sat at one end of the table, and I sat at the other; and Georgy said, 'This food isn't fit to eat!' and I said, 'It's all you'll get!' and Georgy said, 'Dam!' and I got up and left the room!"—*Punch*.



THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

THE RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN BONDS.

SOME PARTICULARS OF CASEY'S CAREER.

Certain particulars with regard to the career of Casey, whose case as it came before the magistrate at Guildhall yesterday was reported in these columns, are made known, having, it appears, been communicated by the prisoner himself to Mr. M'George, whose address, at Winchester House, he made use of. Mr. M'George said he made Casey's acquaintance three years and a half ago, when, according to his own statement, he was speculating in stocks and shares with Mr. John Abbott, of Palmerston-buildings. During the acquaintanceship thus made, Casey informed Mr. M'George that he came from a Somerset family, and had carried on business in Manchester, whence he proceeded to the United States. There he made, he declared, a large fortune, which he lost in a fire which consumed his premises in New York. He then left by sea for the South and suffered shipwreck, being thrown in an almost lifeless condition upon an unknown shore, where "he barely escaped with his life from savages." He was ultimately taken care of by some friendly "blacks" and taken off by a passing ship. By and by he returned to New York, where he succeeded in again building up a business, but again failed. He returned to England in 1883. Mr. M'George says he often met Casey in the streets in a penniless condition, and had several times given him coffee and sometimes money. He called upon Mr. M'George about six weeks ago, and asked and obtained leave to be allowed to receive letters at his address at Winchester House from Ripley and Co.

A News Agency states that on examination of the property at Casey's lodgings two Spanish Four per Cent. Bonds, each of the nominal value of £1,000, were found by Sergeant Taylor. After the adjournment of the case at the Guildhall yesterday, notice was given to the Spanish Financial Delegation in London that these bonds were in the hands of the police. It does not appear that there existed anything against the negotiability of these bonds; but after Messrs. Abrahams' agent had left the office of the Spanish Financial Delegation, a Mr. Nicasio J. Gough, a clerk of the Delegation, called upon Messrs. Schaap and Hilburn, stockbrokers, of Drapers'-gardens, who some time since lost Spanish bonds, and informed them of the discovery. It happens that Messrs. Abrahams, Son, and Co. are also solicitors to Messrs. Schaap and Hilburn, and if the bonds in question be identified the solicitors will add to the charge of robbery with violence the further accusation of unlawful possession of the Spanish bonds.

The total amount of property recovered by the detectives by Casey's arrest is as follows:—Uruguay and Ohio and Mississippi bonds, value £10,800; crossed cheque on the Bank of England for £763 6*s*. 3*d*.; two Spanish bonds of the capital value of £952 6*s*. each; total, £13,467 18*s*. 3*d*.

THE BATTLE OF THE BROADS.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* describes the way in which a right of way on the South Walsham Broad in Norfolk was asserted on Friday evening last. The owner of some adjacent land placed the hull of an old lifeboat across the stream, guarding the same by an old man and a threatening notice-board. But the inhabitants were not to be deprived of their right of navigation without a struggle.

Punctual to the appointed time (writes the *Times* correspondent) a stalwart and determined-looking man, who had been threatened with legal consequences for his contemplated action, brought his wherry from the Walsham staith up to the barred channel, where he paused and parleyed with the man on guard. The good men of Ranworth, on the other side, and the women too, rapidly assembled at the staith. Men crowded into boats and pushed off to the scene of action. Quickly the old lifeboat was unmoored, dragged from the shore, and fastened to the stern of the wherry. Up went the wherry's huge black sail, and the lifeboat was towed away and cast adrift amid the triumphant cheers and jeers of old and young. The way being now clear, the small crowd of boats rowed through to the inner broad, and we all made for the common staith, where a cart was waiting for the wherry's cargo. This landed, the wherry turned and sailed away, while a cheer went up for its owner which might well have made the wild fowl dive among the rushes and the fierce otter tremble in his lair. The notice-board disappeared before morning, and the way is now free and open to all comers as before.

DEATH OF AN EX-M.P.—The death is announced of Mr. John Daly, ex-M.P. for the city of Cork. Mr. Daly, who had been several times chosen as mayor of the city, was elected with Mr. Parnell in the year 1880, and continued to represent Cork in the House of Commons until 1884, when he retired from public life. The deceased gentleman was the head of the local firm of John Daly and Co., and died abroad.

SHARKS IN THE ADRIATIC.—A short time ago a female shark was caught in the Bay of Fiume, and it was supposed that she had brought her young with her up the Adriatic. This turned out to be the case. Two young sharks made their appearance a couple of days ago close to the swimming-school at Pola, one of which was caught, while the other escaped, though badly wounded. Sharks were hardly ever met with in the Mediterranean and Adriatic before the opening of the Suez Canal, but of late years they have become alarmingly numerous.

THE LANDORE STEEL WORKS.—A Swansea correspondent says:—"It is considered uncertain how long the Landore Siemens Steel Works will remain closed, but it is thought the step signifies an intention to reconstruct the company. Stock-taking is now going on, and Mr. Siemens has issued a circular to customers of the company pointing out that, as under the will of the late Sir William Siemens the heirs hold a first charge on the estate, they are to pay money to no one but their representatives. About 1,000 men are affected by the stoppage."

RACING ON THE ATLANTIC.—The race now taking place between the steamers *Umbria*, of the Cunard line, and the new Inman steamer *City of New York*, is already beginning to create a great deal of interest in Queenstown. Both steamers left New York on Saturday last, the *Umbria* at 4.10 P.M., and the *City of New York* one hour and twenty minutes later. The *Umbria* has already established a reputation for speed, and if she makes one of her ordinary passages she may be expected off Queenstown on Friday night or early on Saturday morning. This being the first return trip of the *City of New York*, it is supposed she will not be forced, but, at all events, every effort will be made to prove her a fast vessel and realize the expectations entertained of her by her owners and builders.

THE LATE MR. MANDEVILLE.—In the course of an interview with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle yesterday, Mr. Sydney Hallifax submitted to the right honourable gentleman statements in the late Mr. Mandeville's own handwriting describing his prison treatment and its effect upon him; and a further statement by the next-of-kin, Mr. Frank Mandeville, confirming the reference made by Mr. Gladstone in his speech on Monday to the obstacles thrown in the way of the proceedings at the inquest. Mr. Gladstone was deeply impressed with both the matter and form of the statements, and strongly urged their publication. It is believed that steps will be immediately taken to carry out this suggestion on the part of the Liberal leader.

Dr. Palliser's Patient.

By GRANT ALLEN.

VI.

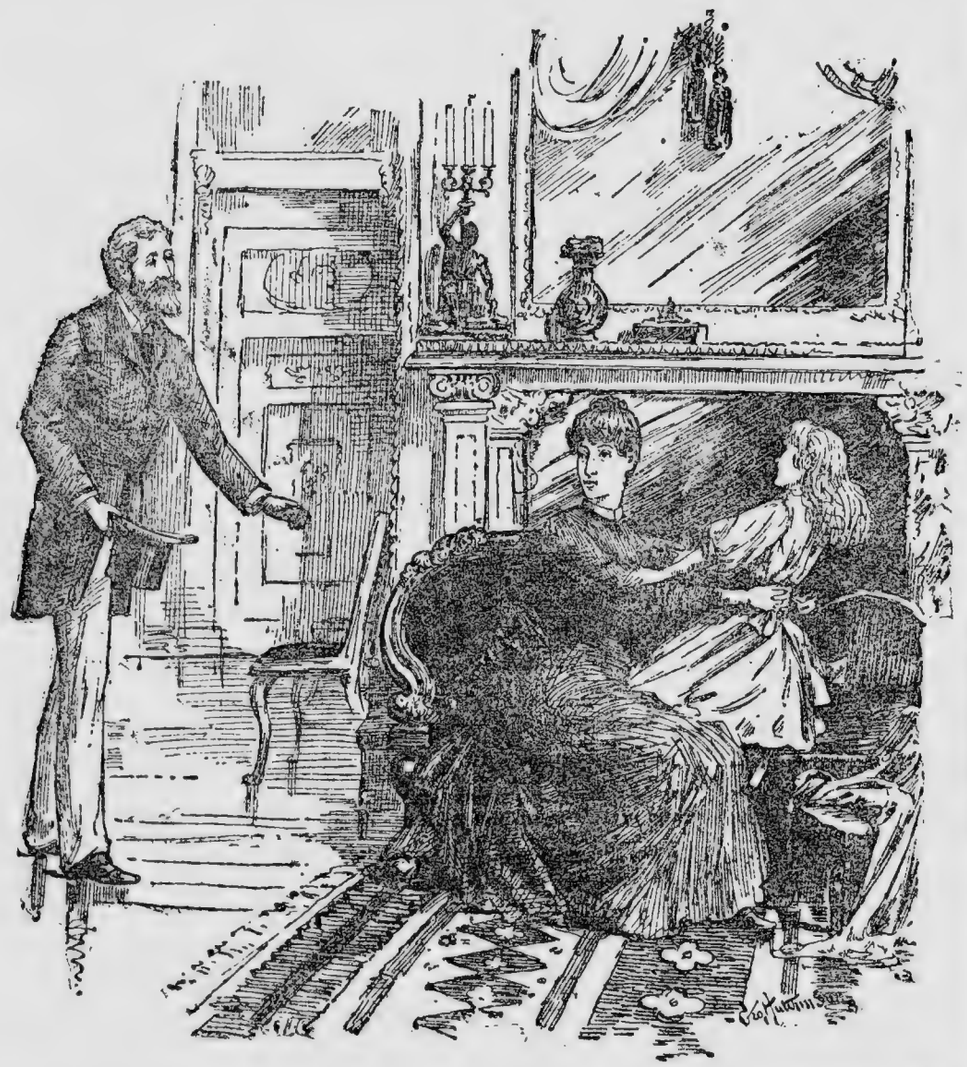
HAT afternoon as I went my rounds I called in to see Mdme. de Montenacque.

I won't pretend that my visit to her house was wholly a professional one. I felt, and had long felt, a strong personal interest in the life of that pathetic and beautiful woman. A nature like hers is always fascinating. Her sweet face, so sad yet so gentle, touched my heart; her lovable character had made her as dear to me as to all the others—and they were but few—who knew her intimately. That there was some mystery about her story everybody could feel as soon as they came near her chastened presence. What that mystery might be nobody had ever the courage or the cruelty to ask. She dwelt apart, in an atmosphere of refined reserve that was all her own. The beauty of holiness was on her white brow; the sadness of some great sorrow in her soft brown eyes. To have tried to fathom the enigma of her being would be to prove oneself unworthy of her confidence. She lived for her little girl, Noé, alone. Her own life, one felt, was a thing of the past. Her interest in the world now was for her child only.

Was she a widow? Nobody knew. Of M. de Montenacque nobody had ever heard. Madame herself scrupulously avoided the very mention of his forgotten name. If he still lived, he was to her as though dead. If he had died long ago, he was to her as though he had never been. No portrait on her walls: no name in her books. All we knew was just this, that she always wore a plain black dress, with a white collar, and had come to her simple apartment near the Place des Etats Unis, alone with her child, about five years ago.

Some people said there had never been a M. de Montenacque at all. Some people said he had died in disgrace—in Mexico or elsewhere—and Madame was ashamed of him. Some people shrugged their shoulders wisely, and looked as if they could tell you a great deal more, but refrained out of consideration for Madame's feelings. And I, who knew Madame better than any of them—I knew she was the purest soul on earth, and there my knowledge of the case ended.

When she first called me in, some five years earlier, while Noé was a baby, she gave me her card as all explanation. I read on it merely the name, "Adèle de Montenacque." With that I was content. I hope I had always too much good feeling to display any vulgar curiosity or anxiety as to her antecedents.



NOÉ WAS WELL, PERFECTLY WELL, THANK GOODNESS, PLAYING IN THE SIMPLE LITTLE SALON WITH HER MOTHER, WHEN I HAPPENED TO ENTER.

Once, and once only, when Noé, in a childish cold, displayed some disquieting lung symptoms, I ventured to ask her whether consumption was hereditary on either side of the infant's family. Her pale face flushed up crimson for a moment, then as she answered me with a deep breath, "Not on mine, certainly; and I think . . . . I don't know; but I can venture to say . . . . not on her father's."

I bowed apologetically, and never again, in her presence at least, alluded to the subject.

On this particular afternoon, however, I found Madame in somewhat brighter and lighter spirits than usual. Noé was well, perfectly well, thank goodness, playing in the simple little *salon* with her mother when I happened to enter. But before long the child asked leave to go downstairs with the concierge's little girl; and Madame and I were left alone—a rare event—for half an hour together.

We talked long, and we talked earnestly. It was indeed a chance not to be thrown away. Madame was fond of me, very fond of me, I knew. I was one of the few persons in this great, cold Paris she had ever admitted to something like intimacy. She treated me always with kindness and respect. For my part, my feeling towards her, I will venture to confess, was something much warmer.

But in the cloud of doubt that hung so strangely over her past life my courage failed me to express to her in words the precise depth and meaning of my affection.

"And your patient?" she said at last, glancing up at me quickly, with a look of interest. "That critical patient you spoke of the other day? You remember, you told me you had performed a very difficult and dangerous operation—quite new to science—and were so anxious the case should make a good recovery. Is he doing well? How does he get on? I've often wondered since I saw you how he was progressing."

I smiled a quiet smile at her broad, human interest in the merest ciphers—the man about whom she had only heard that I had performed upon him a dangerous and difficult operation. "How good you are, Madame Adèle!" I cried—it was a privilege of friendship that I was allowed to call her Madame Adèle always. "To think you should remember him!—a hospital waif! . . . Oh, yes, he's doing very nicely, thank you. I almost despaired of his life at first—the disease had gone so far—but good nursing has pulled him through, in spite of it. I've brought him back to life, in fact, from the brink of the grave. It was a touch-and-go experiment—a kill or cure case—and it's answered wonderfully. . . . But, madame, I can't even bear to think of such a man as that in *your* presence."

Adèle let her eyelids fall suddenly towards the ground, with a certain half-frightened, fawn-like air I had sometimes noticed before, whenever my manner allowed my unexpressed sentiments towards her to become too evidently apparent. "Is he . . . . such an unpleasant person, then, Dr. Palliser?" she asked with some marked embarrassment.

"Unpleasant!" I cried. "Unpleasant's not the word for it. Abandoned, insolent, *agaçant*, petrifying! Figure to yourself, Madame, he has the impudence of a *gamin* and the morals of a pickpocket. A worse person in his way I never met. And all for charity! To have a man like that about one's house for some weeks is no joke, I can tell you. He's a precious bad lot, I'm afraid, all through, and I shall be more than glad when the time comes for him to turn out, cured, from my humble apartments."

Adèle gazed up at me with mild eyes of wonder. "And yet it's for such a man as this," she said with a sigh, "dear Dr. Palliser, that you've taken so much pains and put yourself to so much grave inconvenience! How good you all are, you dear kind doctors! No wonder we weak women all lean upon you so! It's that trait I so admire in the medical profession! For the lowest of the low, the wickedest and worst, you risk your lives and wear out your bodies as cheerfully as you would do it for my precious Noé. Like our great Master, it is the vilest souls you will do the most to heal and to reclaim, in your infinite pity."

"Why, Madame," I said, blushing hard in my turn, and feeling bound to disclaim so much honour unworthily thrust upon me; "you forget, it's largely mere professional interest. Cases to us are simply cases. I was anxious to see this special case recover, as an experiment alone, quite apart from the particular person himself in whom the phenomena I wished to observe happened to present themselves."

"A cancerous growth, I think you said?" Adèle suggested, quietly.

"Well, yes," I answered. "Malignant, at any rate. A dangerous affection of the throat and larynx. . . . Fatal hitherto in every recorded instance, in fact. . . . But I've pulled my man

through, this time at least: I've pulled him through, by a difficult operation."

"How proud you must feel," Adèle cried with warmth. "That's a grand achievement, to save a life! Even if he's as bad a lot as you suppose (and none of us—almost—are wholly bad) what a comfort it must be to his poor wife and children! . . . I suppose he has probably a wife and children!"

"I sincerely hope not," I exclaimed with a start. "I've never asked, but, for their sake, I hope not, sincerely."

There was a moment's pause, during which Adèle tried hard to keep me from seeing that she drew a deep sigh. Then she went on in a low and very timid voice, "You're quite right, I dare say, when one comes to think of it. There are lives it would be hardly right to prolong . . . in the interests of others."

I winced at the thought. It was so plainly true. But a professional platitude stood me in good stead. "It's our duty," I said, with conventional solemnity, "as medical men, to prolong life at all hazards."

"Even wicked ones! Yes. And I honour you for it, Dr. Palliser. But good ones! Ah, what a privilege you have there! Dear friend, if you knew how I thank you for my child! But for you, I know she would never have been spared to me."

I glanced at her close. Tears stood in her eyes. A tall dark woman: she was very beautiful. After all, why should I not venture at least to ask? No harm in asking, even if she refused me. I was justified in thinking her at any rate a widow. I leaned forward as she sighed, and seized her hand in mine. "Adèle," I said, for the first time venturing in speech, as long in thought, to drop the Madame; "Adèle, if I've been able to do anything to serve you, that's the greatest happiness that life has ever yet bestowed upon me."

In a second I saw I had made a mistake. Perhaps I had presumed too much on mere friendship. Adèle withdrew her hand suddenly as if stung, and held one palm pressed hard against her heart, which was evidently beating with a violent pulsation. "Dr. Palliser," she said, in a quite agonized voice, "don't say that again, I beg of you, I implore you. Don't call me Adèle. Don't speak in that voice. I know what that means. I know it well. And all that—all that is long since over for me."

"You have loved once, then!" I said with a regretful voice. "Once, I suppose, and once only."

Adèle gazed up at me with great startled eyes. She seemed that moment lovelier than ever. "I have *never* loved!" she answered almost haughtily.

"But Noé?" I objected, after a moment's pause.

She turned upon me, all trembling. "You know how we Frenchwomen are married!" she said, with quivering lips. "Like slaves at an auction! Given away by consent to an eligible party! No courtship! No romance! No choice! No affection! I never loved, and I never shall love. . . . Enough of this. . . . Let us discuss the theatre, if you please, M. le Docteur."

But I couldn't be put off with such an answer just then. "Adèle," I cried again, trying to seize her hand once more (but she withdrew it, sighing), "if you never loved, it can't be because your regret for one man lost makes you decide out of respect for his memory never to wed another. I see your heart has always been free. Listen to me, Adèle, for one minute listen to me. I love you; you must know it: I adore you; I worship you. If things are as you say—if you never really loved—why won't you let me at least plead my cause with you one moment?"

Adèle's bosom heaved spasmodically. For a minute or two she could hardly trust herself to speak. In spite of her denial, I knew then she loved me. At last, with an effort, she found herself words. "Dear friend," she cried, in a despairing voice, "why did you ever begin this strain? It will put an end to a friendship that was very, very dear to me. As long as I felt or flattered myself it was only friendship, I loved to see you whenever you came: I loved to take your advice about my Noé; I loved to consult you on all that concerned her. I stifled the voice of my heart—of my conscience. You came often; I was glad of that. I liked to hear you talk and to share your friendship. It was the one bright spot—except my child—yet left me on earth. I esteemed you; I respected you; I said to my own heart again and again, I do not love him. And my heart, my poor heart pretended to believe it."

Her voice faltered. She said no more. Sobs and palpitation choked her utterance.

I seized her hand, that soft white hand with long tapering fingers, and raised it to my lips. "And now," I cried, in an ecstasy of delight, "your own heart answers you back in return, 'I love him! I love him!'"

Adèle hid her face behind her hand with shame. "You have said it," she answered, slowly and very reluctantly. "You have said it. You have said it."

"So now," I cried gaily, in my joy of first love, "you will be my own. You yourself have allowed it."

Adèle rose, statuesque and beautiful, and moved towards the door, very, very slowly. "Don't ask me why, dear friend," she cried through her choking tears. "Don't make me explain. Don't tear my heart with terrible memories. . . . The word you have said is the knell of our friendship. Since you mean love, you can never come again. The sweetest chapter in my life is closed. You must never, never, never more see me."

I started to my feet in an agony of surprise. "Adèle," I cried, as she stood irresolute with the door ajar, "you don't mean it; you can't mean it." And all my new-born joy was turned into bitterness.

Adèle stayed for a moment, undecided, in the doorway. "Dear friend," she murmured in a tremulous voice, "it's true. I mean it. . . . Don't wrench my heart. Don't ask me to explain. I could not bear it. . . . Your friendship was very, very dear to me. I prized it above everything else on earth. . . . But when you made it into love, you spoke its epitaph. . . . That other man lives, and I cannot love you."

I seized her hand and raised it just that once to my lips. She took the kiss with queenly sedateness. "Never come back!" she cried with the cry of a broken heart. Then she darted from the room in a flood of tears. The door closed on my dream and I saw no more of her.

"When Noé is ill," I thought, for all my comfort, "she *must* consult me."

And with that one poor hope for my sole stay I turned back sadly to the Avenue Victor Hugo.

(*To be continued.*)

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8.15,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING at 9. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.15, THE DOWAGER. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c.

GAIETY.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE. GREAT SUCCESS as MARINA, NIGHTLY, at 8.45, supported by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H. Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Preceded at 8 by POLLY'S VENTURE. Mrs. Smale, &c. Box-office open 10 till 6 daily. Note.—"In earth and skie and sea, Strange thynges ther be." "SHE" will soon be ready for production. Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 158th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 94th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (693th Performance.)
Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde, Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, Edward Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANTI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M. The PAGGI CONCERTS at 6.15 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, will be produced a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. | COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Season 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.

CLASSICAL NIGHT.—THIS EVENING, at Eight.
First Part CLASSICAL, Second Part MISCELLANEOUS.
Admission, ONE SHILLING.

NIKITA will Sing THIS EVENING Aria, "Voi che sapete" (Mozart), and "La Zingara" (Rucalossi), at FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission ONE SHILLING.

MDME. BELLE COLE (her first appearance at these Concerts) will Sing THIS EVENING Aria, "Lascia chio piango" (Handel), and "The Fisher's Song," at FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission ONE SHILLING.

MR. SANTLEY (his first appearance at these concerts) will Sing THIS EVENING (a) "The Shepherd's Lay" (Mendelssohn), (b) "To Anthea" (Hatton), and "The Vicar of Bray," at FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission ONE SHILLING.

MDME. FRICKENHAUS (Solo Pianoforte) will Play THIS EVENING Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in G Minor and Waltz (Moszkowski) at FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission, ONE SHILLING.

MR. E. HOWELL (Violoncello Solo) will Play THIS EVENING "Kol Nidrei" (Max Bruch) at FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission ONE SHILLING.
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
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LIFE IN THE ALPS.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S STORY OF HIS OWN EXPERIENCES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL contributes the following to *Youth's Companion*:—

Leaving England in July, and returning in October, I spend three months of every year among the Swiss mountains, where I now write. Various and striking are the aspects of nature witnessed during these long visits. Sunshine from unclouded skies, dense fog, mountain mist, furious rain and hail and snow so deep that, were not my wife and I such thorough children of the hills, and so well acquainted with their ways, we should sometimes fear imprisonment in our highland home. The region where we dwell was chosen by Mrs. Tyndall and myself on account of its surpassing beauty and grandeur. I first made its acquaintance twenty-nine years ago. The ancient name of the alp on which we have built our nest is Lusgen Alp, and this is the name that we have given to our cottage. I have called it a châlet, but it is by no means one of the picturesque wooden edifices to which this term is usually applied. It has to bear, at times, the pressure of a mighty mass of snow. The walls are therefore built of stone, and are very thick.

THE KITCHEN CHIMNEY.

I could give you many illustrations of the breakages produced by snow pressure, but one will suffice. Our kitchen chimney rises from the roof near the eave, and the pressure of the snow lying on the roof above it was once so great as to shear away the chimney and land it bodily upon the snowdrift underneath. When we arrive early, we usually find, here and there, heavy residues of snow. Once, indeed, to obtain entrance to our kitchen, we had to cut a staircase of six steps in the drift at the back of the house. As I write, a rush, followed by a heavy thud, outside, informs me that a mass of snow has shot, from the southern slope of our roof, down upon our terrace. This reminds me to tell you something about the avalanches which are such frequent destroyers of life in the Alps. Whole villages, imprudently situated, are from time to time overwhelmed. We had an eye to this danger when we choose the terrace on which our cottage is built.

"WE ARE ALL LOST!"

Climbers and their guides are not unfrequently carried away by avalanches, and many a brave man lies at the present moment undiscovered in their débris. Some years ago a famous guide, and favourite companion of mine, was lost through his allowing himself to be persuaded to attempt a mountain which he considered unsafe. On the slope of this mountain, with the summit fully in view, a report resembling a pistol-shot was heard by the party. It was the cracking of the snow. My friend observed the crack, and saw it widen. Tossing his arms in the air, he exclaimed, "We are all lost!" The fatal rush followed in a moment, and my noble guide, with a Russian gentleman to whom he was roped, were dug, dead, out of the snow some days afterwards. The other members of the party escaped.

1,000 FEET DOWN THE SLOPE OF DEATH.

I will now describe to you an adventure of my own with one of these avalanches. Five of us, tied together by a rope, were descending a steep slope of ice, covered by a layer of snow, which is always a position of danger. Through inadvertence, the snow was detached, an avalanche was formed, and on it all five of us were carried down at a furious pace. We were shot over crevasses and violently tossed about by the inequalities of the surface.

The length of the slope down which we rushed in this fashion was about a thousand feet. It was a very grave accident, and within a hair's breadth of being a very calamitous one. A small gold watch, which I then carried, was jerked out of my pocket, and when we stopped I found a fragment of the watch chain hanging around my neck.

A SEARCH FOR THE WATCH.

I made an excursion into Italy, returned after an absence of nearly three weeks, and, half jestingly, organized a party to go in search of the watch. The proverbial needle in a bundle of straw seemed hardly more hopeless as an object of discovery; still, I thought it possible that the snow which covered the watch might during my absence have melted away, and the watch have been thereby brought to the surface. An absence of some hours brought us to the scene of our impetuous glissade, and soon afterwards, to our surprise and delight, the watch was found on the surface of the snow. Its case must have fitted water-tight, for, on being wound up, it began to tick immediately. It is now in the possession of my godson. Falling stones constitute another serious and frequently fatal danger in the Alps. And here the goats, which roam about the upper slopes and gullies, often play a mischievous part.

THE VALUE OF THE ROPE.

Slipping in perilous places is the most fruitful cause of Alpine disaster. It is usual for climbers to rope themselves together, and the English Alpine Club has taken every pains to produce ropes of the soundest material and the best workmanship. The rope is tied around the waist, or is fastened to a belt clasping the waist of each climber. The rope is an indispensable accompaniment of Alpine climbing, and no competent mountaineer will recommend its abandonment. Prudence, however, is necessary in the use of it. The men tied together ought to be few in number. A party of three or four, including the guide or guides, is in my opinion large enough. In a numerous party there is a temptation to distribute responsibility, each individual tending to rely too much upon the others; while in a small party the mind of each man is more concentrated on the precautions necessary for safety.

SIX CLIMBERS MEET THEIR DOOM.

Besides this, we have the terrible enhancement of the calamity, when the slipping of a single individual carries a number of others to destruction. It was a slip—by whom we know not—that caused the disaster on the Matterhorn which so profoundly stirred the public mind some years ago. On that occasion one of the foremost guides of the Alps and one of the best gentleman climbers lost their lives, in company with two younger colleagues. The fearful disaster on the Jungfrau last year was doubtless due to the same cause. Six strong climbers, all natives of Switzerland, succeeded, with-

out guides, in scaling the mountain from the northern side. From the summit they attempted to descend the southern slope, the danger of which varies with the condition of the snow or ice. I had frequently wondered that no accident had ever occurred here, for, to an experienced eye, the possibility of fatal accident was plain enough. On this slope the six climbers met their doom. They were roped together, and probably only one of them slipped, but his slip involved the destruction of them all. A few weeks after its occurrence I inspected the scene of the disaster, saw the rocks down which the men had fallen and the snowfield on which their bodies were found.

"The Scene is Incomparably Grand."

On the fine morning when these lines are written we find ourselves surrounded everywhere by glittering snow. The river glacier and its flanking mountains are dazzling in their whiteness. This morning I opened the glass door of our little sitting-room, which faces south, and stepped out upon our terrace. The scene was unspeakably grand. To the right rose the peak of the Weisshorn, the most perfect embodiment of Alpine majesty, purity, and grace. Next came the noble Mischabelhorner surmounted by "the Dom." Right opposite rose the Fletschorn, a rugged, honest-looking mass, of true mountain mould; while to the left of Napoleon's road over the Simplon Pass, stretched the snow-ridge of the Monte Leone, which, no doubt, derives its name from the resemblance to a couchant lion. Soft, gleaming clouds wrapped themselves at times grandly round the mountains, revealing and concealing, as they shifted, melted, or were re-created, the snow-capped peaks.

Signs of the Weather.

About 1,500 feet below us the white covering came to an end, while, beyond this, sunny green pastures descended to the Valley of the Rhone. From the chimneys of our cottage a light wind carried the smoke in a south-westerly direction; the clouds just referred to being, therefore, to leeward, and not in "the wind's eye," did not portend bad weather. To the north the peaks grouped themselves round the massive Aletschhorn, the second in height among these Oberland mountains. Over the Aletschhorn the sky was clear, which is one of the surest signs of fine weather. On a morning as fair and exhilarating as the present one, but earlier in the year, Mrs. Tyndall and I, from the top of the Aletschhorn—a height of 14,000 ft.—once looked down upon the summit of the Jungfrau. A conspicuous danger of the Alps is found in crevasses which have been the graves of many a gallant mountaineer. They are especially dangerous when concealed by roofs of snow, which is frequently the case in the highest portions of the glacier.

The Horrible Danger of the Crevasse.

Of this danger my own experience furnishes examples not to be forgotten. Passing them by, I may mention that during the present year an esteemed English clergyman was lost upon an easy glacier of the Engadine, through the yielding of a snow bridge over which he was passing. The crevasse into which he fell could not have been deep, as he was able to converse with a companion above, and to make the tapping of his ice-axe heard. He did not, as far as I know, complain of being hurt, but desired his companion to hasten to procure a rope The distance to be passed over, however, before the rope and the necessary help could be obtained was considerable; and when rope and help arrived the clergyman was dead. A discussion followed in the newspapers as to the amount of blame to be assigned to the gentleman who went for the rope. It was said by one writer that he ought to have tied his clothes together, and, by their aid, to have drawn up his friend. The reader of Mr. Laurence Oliphant's last remarkable volume will remember that Mr. Oliphant was once lifted from a dangerous position by a device of this kind. I never lifted a man out of a crevasse by a rope of clothes, but the lost guide to whom I have already referred and myself were once let down by such a rope into a crevasse, from which, by means of a real rope which had been entombed with himself, we rescued a fellow traveller. Even with the best of ropes it would require a very strong man above, and an extremely expert ice man below to effect a rescue from a crevasse of any great depth, so that I think but little blame was incurred by the omission of the clothes-rope experiment.

"H. GLASS"—WITH CARE!

Quoth heroic Mr. Walter: "The *Times* shall never falter,
Having Buckled on its shield of triple brass."
But his foes say: "Wait a little, and this shield will prove but brittle,
For it's forged and manufactured out of—Glass."—S.

MUTES AS ELECTIONEERERS.

"There is a notable stir," says the *New York Mail and Express*, "among the deaf mutes." Forty thousand of them are forming themselves into political clubs for this fall's campaign. A large majority are for Harrison, and the Republican movement among them has been managed by J. F. J. Tresch and T. J. Lounsbury, who will in a few weeks start a paper called the *Deaf Mute Press*. Mr. Tresch said to-day that there are now over 100,000 deaf mutes in this country.

A COLONIAL CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

A colonial cartridge manufactory is likely to be established on the banks of the Saltwater river. The Government will pay a bonus of £5,000 upon a given quantity of ammunition of approved quality being produced, and also undertake that the Defence department shall purchase its supplies of cartridges from the colonial factory as long as they are equal to the English article and do not exceed it in price. The Cabinet will approve of an agreement to this effect provisionally on its being ratified by the Legislature. Captain Whitney represents the English firm which proposes to establish the factory on these terms.

LOCAL OPTION IN VICTORIA.

The Metropolitan Licensing Court is engaged in hearing evidence with a view to determine which hotels shall be closed in the districts of Port Melbourne and South Williamstown, where local option polls have been taken, with the result that the majority of the voters in each district decided that the number of hotels should be reduced to the statutory number—namely, in Port Melbourne from forty-seven houses to twenty-four, and in South Williamstown from thirty-nine to twenty-seven. In coming to its decisions the court will consider in each case the accommodation provided, the position of the house in regard to supplying the requirements of the public, and the character of the trade that has been carried on. The amount of compensation to be paid to the owners and licensees of the houses ordered to be closed will have to be determined by arbitration, and in no case is any hotel to be closed until the compensation awarded shall have been actually paid.

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